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## The Training of Catalogers in Relation to the Needs of the Large Public Library\*

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An assistant from the catalog department of one of our large public libraries in the course of conversation said that the catalogers did the accessioning and shelflisting in her library. I inquired if she meant *trained* catalogers; and she assured me that she did, adding that the accession record in particular was regarded as too sacred to be intrusted to other hands. This statement of the use to which trained catalogers may be put, if it represents even to a small degree the practice in large libraries (which it probably does not), at once raises the question as to what is the function of a cataloger.

Unfortunately, in the loose phraseology of the rest of the library, all assistants who work in the catalog department are referred to as "the catalogers." And more unfortunately yet, many of these assistants refer to themselves by that title and even apply for positions in other libraries as catalogers. The resulting confusion both in regard to the nomenclature, in regard to the proper functions of catalogers must produce, to some extent at least, a like confusion in regard to their training. If the situation could be clarified, it might help to throw light upon this most vexed question. The library schools must want to know how we organize the work and the staff in our catalog departments, and for what

place in our scheme of things we expect them to train their students. The Survey which the American Library Association has undertaken will eventually supply the material for a thoro study of this question. In the meantime it is often very puzzling to head-catalogers to know exactly what we should ask and expect the library school to do, and what they should ask us to do for ourselves.

I should like to present here the problem as it shows itself in the catalog department of a large public library.

In a public library where the preparation and cataloging of the books for a branch system is entirely centralized, the number of volumes and of pieces to be handled is very large in proportion to the number of new titles to be classified and cataloged. Duplicates and replacements bulk large and even the branch cataloging can be reduced to little more than a duplicating process. The number of new titles probably averages less than ten per cent of the total number of volumes that pass thru the department in a single year.

Obviously the number of assistants required to classify, to assign subject-headings, to do bibliographical research work, to prepare difficult catalog card copy and to perform revisory duties, is very small as compared with the number of those who attend to the other operations necessary to the complete preparation of books and records. The catalogers, in other words—for according to the func-

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\*Read before Catalog section, A. L. A. meeting at Detroit.

tions just mentioned these are the true catalogers—the catalogers are a small minority; and in my experience it has been for these few experts assistants only, that it has been necessary to apply to the library schools. The main body of the staff can be produced with reasonable ease by the library itself, usually out of local material.

This main body consists of clerks and apprentices, who in most, tho not in all cases, have had at least a high school education. Cultural back-ground, intellectual tastes, book knowledge, are not essentials for the efficient performance of the functions assigned to this group. Their duties consist of the mechanical preparation of the books, of the accessioning, of the shelflisting, of the typing or other duplication of the catalog cards, of the keeping of statistics and of any other clerical record work. Alphabetizing and preliminary filing also belong to them.

The catalog department itself trains these assistants in efficient methods of handling their work, in neatness, accuracy, etc., and in a knowledge of forms and technique. Library schools please note this last! Forms and technique are readily and quickly learned independently of instruction in cataloging principles.

Further training of the apprentices is accomplished by means of an apprentice training class. Here they receive instruction not only in the elementary principles of their own duties, but in other branches of the library work. This serves to broaden their outlook by showing them the relation of their work to the system as a whole. The cataloging instruction aims merely to teach intelligent use of the catalog, emphasis being placed upon the information to be obtained from the various kinds of catalog entries. The principles and practice of alphabetizing and of filing arrangement are more thoroly treated. The training class does not attempt to prepare the apprentice to do even very simple cataloging.

From this point, however, which it usually has taken a year to reach, ex-

perience takes the place of formal training; and after a few years the abler members of the group pass into positions that require some executive ability and an elementary knowledge of cataloging. In other words, by a process of natural acquisition, they evolve into elementary catalogers capable, for instance, of taking charge of the branch cataloging or of preparing the main entry for the simpler type of book that makes up the average public library circulating collection. If both accurate and alert minded they are competent to do the final filing in the catalogs.

In the past but, let us hope, not in the future, there have been graduates of the one-year library schools who were no better qualified to fill these same positions and who were just as unable to progress further. For here assistants of limited education have reached their highest level in the catalog department. They lack the intellectual and scholarly qualifications to become expert catalogers, and no amount of library school training can change this condition. Nevertheless and not infrequently one of these more poorly equipped assistants proposes to better herself by taking a library school course.

This introduces a perplexing problem; perplexing both to the library that does not want back this assistant, nor others of her like, at the advanced and somewhat fictitious value given by a library school certificate, and presumably also to the library school that is desirous of raising our professional standards by preparing better material. And this leads us straight to the core of the training question so far as catalogers are concerned.

For if library schools are willing, or rather if they feel obliged as yet, to accept students of this mediocre type, is it not necessary and possible to differentiate in the kind and character of the instruction offered to the students who are educationally qualified to become high grade catalogers, bibliographers and reference workers and to those whose educational and personal limitations rule

them out from careers in these branches of library science?

The latter need only elementary instruction in cataloging, even more elementary, perhaps, than they are now receiving in the schools. The former, on the other hand, should be spared just as much of the interest-killing and, for them, unnecessary routine and drill as possible. Their time and attention should be directed to acquiring sound and thorough research and bibliographical methods. They need more training in the expert use of reference tools and in clear and logical presentation of data and evidence. Above all they should be taught to think in terms of classification and of subjects. Reference work, bibliography and cataloging are too vitally connected to be treated separately. The library schools, even those offering advanced courses, cannot hope to attract or to supply us with properly equipped catalogers unless they can devise some means of effecting this combination.

But if we ask the library school to make an initial vocational selection among their students and to offer different courses to those who are, and those who are not, qualified to become high-grade catalogers, bibliographers and reference assistants, it becomes incumbent upon us in the large libraries to cooperate, first by training our own elementary catalogers as we can easily do, so as not to draw upon the supply of this grade of assistants which the schools are preparing for the small libraries; and secondly by exercising care in the organization of our catalog departments so as not to use properly qualified and high trained catalogers for duties that can be performed by lower grade assistants.

If both library and library school differentiate between the cataloger proper and what I have called the elementary cataloger, will not the training problem be simplified?

## The Cataloging Situation\*

Frank K. Walter, University of Minneapolis

This paper is an attempt to check the recommendations and findings of the 1921 committee on cataloging. Ninety-nine typical public, reference and college and university libraries have contributed the material.

Forty libraries notice little or no recent change in the difficulty of getting competent catalogers. Fourteen find increased difficulty in getting good candidates for cataloging vacancies, while 16 notice less trouble in this respect than a year ago. Many of those who report no increased trouble admit that the difficulty is still considerable. Low salaries are most frequently mentioned as the cause of the trouble, but the replies received indicate that some libraries with rather low salary scales have less trouble from vacancies than others whose sal-

aries are higher. The scarcity of good catalogers is general and affects all kinds of libraries.

The range of salaries paid is wide. Beginning salaries vary from \$720 to \$1800 for assistants. Fifteen hundred dollars is the most common salary offered trained catalogers with little experience, but with college training. Applicants without college or library school training are frequently offered \$1200 to \$1400. Salaries reported for head catalogers run from \$1800 to \$3000. Many of the larger libraries give no information on this point.

The evidence on the probable future trend of salaries is inconclusive. Thirty-six libraries report an increasing tendency, and 31 (22 public and nine college or university) are convinced that their salary scales are stationary, for a while, at least. Thirty-two are non-committal, but in no case is a lowering of salaries

\*Summary of a paper read before the Catalog section of the A. L. A., Detroit, Mich., June 27, 1922.

reported. In general, catalogers seem to be receiving salaries comparable with other library workers of similar responsibility and qualifications. In 14 libraries which reported, their salaries are relatively higher, chiefly because they are usually better qualified than their colleagues in other lines of the work.

Most of the libraries which report an increasing tendency in salaries have a fixed scale of minimum and maximum salaries. Most of the 25 which report such a scale are public libraries, the libraries of Columbia and Stanford universities, Vassar college, the Russell Sage foundation and the John Crerar library being the chief exceptions.

A clear distinction between clerical and professional service is less common than one might suspect, tho some sort of distinction is rather common. In the catalog department, typing and filing are the lines of work most generally given to clerks.

Even where a distinction between clerical and professional service is made there is no uniformity of organization or nomenclature. Local conditions determine title as well as duties, and the terms "assistant," "cataloger," or even "head cataloger," are variable in meaning.

There is great variety in the practice of the libraries as to requiring special qualifications from applicants for cataloging positions. Most prefer college-trained people, but only six specifically require it. Seven require at least a year's training in a library school. Many others desire such training when procurable, and knowledge of foreign languages is frequently desired. Five have no requirements apart from general requirements for the entire staff. Seventy are very indefinite in their statement of special qualifications. The natural inference is that their requirements are somewhat elastic.

Thirty-four libraries find their applicants deficient in desired qualifications. Eighteen of these are public libraries, five reference libraries, and 11 college or university libraries. Nearly a dozen libraries have had no recent vacancies on their

catalog staffs and 18 are satisfied with their applicants.

The deficiencies most commonly noted are lack of general education (especially lack of knowledge of foreign languages), lack of professional training and of cataloging experience.

A general disposition to avoid unnecessary monotony in catalogers' work is indicated. The most common means are to assign individual catalogers certain classes of books or certain related phases of the cataloging process. In many libraries they are also given regular periods of service in the loan and reference departments.

Various suggestions for making cataloging more attractive were made. Those most frequently made were better salaries, a better and wider recognition of the importance of cataloging, better working conditions and more vigorous recruiting for persons temperamentally fitted for cataloging.

Practically all the library schools giving at least a year's training replied to a questionnaire similar to that sent the libraries. Their replies confirmed those received from librarians.

In nearly every case the demand for catalogers trained at the school was stable or increasing, tho the increase in demand was usually less than a year or more ago. The salaries offered follow the trend of the demand. The tendency is toward increase, especially in positions paying less than \$1500. Above \$1800 there is less tendency to increase. Students with college training generally receive higher salaries. Those without it are often offered \$1200 to \$1400.

The library school faculties generally feel that the students who prefer cataloging are substantially as good as students in earlier years, tho two of the schools feel that there has been a falling off in quality. To the rather common assertion that the better students prefer not to catalog, many of the schools reply that it is a matter of temperament and not of general ability; that the best cataloger must possess special qualities not always found in students who prefer other work. At the same time they ad-

mit that most students do prefer work with the public.

The library schools report a desire to make cataloging more attractive thru closer correlation of class-room practice and actual cataloging, thru emphasizing the human contact of the catalog, and thru talks by prominent catalogers on the pleasant phases of the work. In no case has any definite plan for differentiating instruction for catalogers in large and in small libraries been made.

The investigation showed that instruction in cataloging is being given by persons who have been catalogers and who

know the work by experience. In many cases they have also had reference room experience and in several cases have had administrative experience.

The difficulty of obtaining good catalogers is common to all types of libraries. There is a growing recognition of the value of cataloging and a tendency toward better salaries. Though there is little change in the general situation, there is a slight tendency for the supply and demand to become equal and for libraries to receive more and better applicants than formerly for cataloging positions.

### What's the Matter with Cataloging?\*

Esther Betz, catalog assistant, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Above all, it seems to me, personality is largely responsible for a person's liking or disliking of cataloging and that it must be taken into consideration in any discussion of the cataloging situation. To be a good cataloger and to like cataloging one must realize in an extraordinary degree the value of detail, one must be painstaking to the last degree, never failing to detect the slightest irregularity; one must have decision and must be somewhat of a scholar and must, above all, enjoy working more or less isolated from other workers in the library. Together with these qualities the cataloger must have a sense of humor, vision and imagination and must be adaptable. Most people in library work enjoy working directly with people in an atmosphere more or less social and I believe it is this side of library work which attracts people into the profession. It adds much to the day's pleasure to feel the satisfaction of the person who has enjoyed reading a book which you recommended, or to be told, after a long search for reference material, that you have found exactly what was wanted or how much you have assisted in working out an important problem. The cataloger must use her imagination in

her work with the public and must also use her imagination when it comes to gratitude shown to her for her work either on the part of the public or on the part of members of other departments of the library. Rarely does it even occur to assistants in other departments to show any appreciation of the valuable work of the catalog department. They take the catalog perfectly for granted, as if it just grew, and criticise at every opportunity.

Given a personality adaptable to cataloging, are there any reasons for not liking it and are there any reasons for avoiding cataloging positions? I believe there are five main reasons—Unpleasant allusions to cataloging—The cataloging instruction in our library schools—The atmosphere of catalog departments—The individual position in the department and *The Salary*.

On every hand we hear how unpleasant and how difficult the work of the catalog department is. From the student entering library school to the library assistant and, I regret to say, even to some catalogers, we hear the same stories. To hear a one-time cataloger say that she was pulled out of the bog of cataloging is reason enough for any would-be cataloger to avoid this branch of library work.

\*Read in Catalog section at Detroit meeting, A. L. A.

To the teacher of cataloging is given the privilege of sowing the first seeds of interest in that phrase of library work in the library school student. The popular idea of cataloging, even among library students, is that it is merely routine copying of title-pages, correct capitalization and punctuation, counting pages, typing cards and filing them in the catalog—just drudgery. I believe too much attention is paid to this drudgery, the mechanical part of cataloging, in library school courses. We lose sight of the research work a cataloger must do as well as the interesting problems of administration always at hand. Many of these problems are not touched upon in the courses given and problems which come up every day in handling current literature are not discussed. Very often the books students catalog for their problems are old imprint dates, some of them have been used as long as the school has been in existence. To be sure a cataloger will meet these old books in any library, but will the student not become more interested in the subject, if she is studying some of the current problems of the cataloging department? Can we fire the imagination of embryo catalogers or create a vision which they must have unless we make cataloging courses in library schools more interesting? Why is it that so many of the problems a cataloger must meet are not touched upon in cataloging courses? I believe more practice work in catalog departments should be included in the curricula of library schools. Are students going to believe that cataloging is fascinating, if they have no opportunity of judging for themselves? Or suppose they are allowed to do some practice work in a catalog department, if the head cataloger will allow them only to file cards or cut pages or do other routine work, are they going to know what the work of a catalog department really is? I will admit that it may upset the work of a catalog department a bit to have from four to six students doing practice work at one time and actually carrying a book thru the department. But it is well worth all

the trouble and time, if the profession is to have more and better catalogers as the result.

How about the atmosphere of catalog departments—many catalog departments are located in the darkest and most inconvenient parts of library buildings. It is only in the most modern library building that anything like careful thought has been given to the convenience and suitability of catalog rooms. It seems catalog rooms have usually been an after-thought—some corner of the basement with no light or air; or a small corner of the children's room, crowded, inconvenient and noisy, or a small room with one high window on one side and a door opening against a blank wall on the other; or a dark room with poor artificial as well as natural light, with small windows on one side of the room only, no cross ventilation and so crowded that one could barely move around between the desks, piles of books, waste baskets, etc., together with these conditions the room so constructed and arranged that reference books and bibliographic files were on a level several steps below the catalog room. Could anything be more discouraging than working day in and day out in such quarters as these and is it any wonder that eyes are worn out and nerves too? To be sure there are many catalog rooms so ideal they could hardly be improved upon, but I know that one experience in some surroundings can do a great deal to destroy one's optimism, sense of humor, joy in life, and liking for that particular kind of work.

Coupled with surroundings, I would include staff and organization. We must have the proper surroundings and with them an atmosphere of coöperation and goodfellowship. This is true to a greater extent in the catalog department where people are working together, with desks very nearly on top of each other, all day long. The head of the department must take great care in selecting her staff and when she has them gathered around her, she must develop the spirit of her department. I believe

in being human and in taking a personal interest in members of your own department. I believe in having more of a social atmosphere in catalog departments than is often found. Too much emphasis is placed on efficiency, with the fact that efficiency can be increased with a happier spirit in the department, entirely lost sight of. The work of the department must be organized in such a way that it can be done easily and efficiently. The tension in catalog rooms is often so great that if someone would call a halt for a little recess, it would be as beneficial as the period of calisthenics which the children have in the grades. The mind needs periods of relaxation. Catalog departments are in the main undermanned. I have seen very, very few which could not have made use of from two to four additional assistants to advantage. There is always a great amount of work ahead of us and there is always the press of work upon us. Then too, a good cataloger is not a social recluse. She must be able to find outside of working hours the social relaxation denied her during the day. The newcomer is on her own resources and the rest of the staff owes her consideration which is not always shown.

Has the individual position in the department anything to do with the cataloging situation? We must admit that there is some routine work to be done in every catalog department—such as typing cards, revising cards and filing and revising filing. Many large catalog departments are over organized and work is too specialized—one assistant doing one phase of the work only. The lack of variety of work has much to do with the scarcity of catalogers. Can a trained cataloger, for example, revise cards or revise filing day in and day out, year in and year out without becoming little more than a cog in the big wheel and finally discovering herself in such a rut that there is nothing left for her to do but go on revising or filing cards? It may make for efficiency for the moment to specialize the work of the catalog department to such an extent that each as-

sistant does one part of the work only, but if you must sacrifice the happiness and satisfaction of your assistants as well as many good assistants so that new assistants must be trained into various positions at short intervals, efficiency is lost in the long run and the output of the department is greatly decreased.

The salary question has been discussed many times and I feel sure that we all know that it has been and still is an important question in these days of continued high prices. I wish to bring out the fact that the variation of scale in salaries in the same library causes perhaps more dissatisfaction among workers. I believe salaries should be the same in all departments of the library for positions with the same requirements. Salaries in catalog departments have been lower than those in the reference department for positions requiring the same amount of academic education and library school training. In one instance I have known of a difference of as much as \$300 a year. Where this occurred the catalog department lost three splendid catalogers within two years. We hear much of what is ethical and what is not. I understand it is not ethical for catalogers to even think that salaries may be higher in some other departments. A cataloger is so well prepared to take any other position in the library why should she not be attracted by their higher salaries? It is high time for catalogers to bring before the profession the importance of their work and the high educational requirements necessary for its successful accomplishment and the fact that they work steadily all day long while assistants in some other departments have periods of leisure time. In some reference positions, especially in university libraries, the assistants have time to study for higher degrees or read or write letters during their working hours. It seems to me that the general linguistic knowledge which a cataloger must have to do her work properly and the fact that she must "be on the job" every minute of the day have been entirely lost sight of.

when the question of her salary has been considered.

I would recommend, in conclusion, less emphasis on routine in cataloging instruction, an improvement in the location and arrangement of catalog rooms and a better spirit of coöperation among catalogers, the work of the catalog de-

partment so arranged that a variety of work is given each assistant, an equalization of salary between this and other departments, and a higher salary which will be in accord with the importance and quality of the work which the cataloger does for the entire library system in which she is working.

## Cataloging Problems in Smaller Libraries\*

**Susan Grey Akers, instructor, Wisconsin library school, Madison**

For the purpose of this paper the term "Smaller libraries" has been taken to include those having only one full-time cataloger and those having only one trained person to administer the whole library, with all the gradations that are found between these two extremes. A library so small that it has no trained librarian obviously should not attempt to have a catalog. Indeed it is Wisconsin's policy not to give assistance in making a catalog, until the trustees will agree to have a librarian with at least Summer School training. I might say further that this paper is written rather from a Commission worker's view-point than from that of the librarian or cataloger.

The first problem, which presents itself, is that of a suitable place in which to do cataloging. Where there is a full-time person for this work, suitable quarters should mean a special room set aside for her. It should be comfortable, well lighted and equipped with a desk, typewriter, shelf-list cabinet, plenty of shelves and all the necessary cataloging aids. It should be as near the catalog as possible, so as to save time in consulting it.

In the smaller libraries, where there is no room available, there should be a "cataloging corner," with a few shelves reserved for the books to be cataloged, the aids, a desk, a typewriter and the shelf-list trays. This corner may be

screened off in order that people may not interrupt by stopping to ask questions.

Having considered a place in which to catalog the next problem is who shall do it and when shall it be done? If there is a cataloger she will do it and will spend the greater part of her time in that way. However, her intimate knowledge of books should be utilized in other departments of the library. And this can be made possible by giving her the help of an untrained assistant for the mechanical details of her work. An apprentice can frequently be used for this. But where the staff is too small for such a division of labor, shall the librarian do it? When shall she do it?

The librarian might plan her work so that she could give some consecutive time each week to cataloging, during the dullest period of the library day. At this time a desk attendant would be on duty at the desk and so far as possible protect the librarian from interruptions. The librarian could decide on the number of cards necessary for the book, the subject headings to be used and the form for the author's name; then the assistant could type the cards. Frequently assistants are interested in helping with the cataloging, and as they gain experience, more and more of the work can be delegated to them. They should be given a free hand to a certain extent and then their work carefully revised. This gives them more interest in it and the library benefits thru having the work pass thru more than one person's hands.

\*Read in Catalog section, Detroit meeting A. L. A., June, 1922.

You will notice that I have spoken of typing as tho a typewriter were in the library as a matter of course. It should be in any library that attempts to have a catalog. It saves time and means better looking catalog cards, business letters, etc.

What use can be made of the printed Library of Congress cards? Are they worth-while for the smaller libraries? This is a question on which there is a difference of opinion. It seems to me that the printed cards are best for non-fiction wherever the library can possibly afford them. Ordering and checking up the orders have to be done carefully and take time; but on the other hand time is saved by not having to look up and decide on the form for the author's name and the information to be put on the cards. The subject headings which are given on the cards are also very helpful. A good typist can catalog, if she is given Library of Congress cards, the call number of the book, the approved subject headings and has the added cards indicated. For fiction, only the author, title and number of volumes are needed; and typing them will be found quite as satisfactory as ordering the printed cards.

Has the library enough aids for cataloging? Economy in this direction is inadvisable. Watch for new aids and purchase them without delay. There should be aids for classification, for names and for subject headings. The list of subject headings chosen as authority must be carefully checked for headings used and cross references made, and additional headings must be added.

To secure uniformity some authority must be followed such as the A. L. A. catalog rules, Fellow's Cataloging rules or the Wisconsin Library School catalog rules. Adopt one and keep it properly checked and annotated; or keep notes on cards or sheets, of the library's policy, where it varies from the standard adopted. This is necessary in order to keep a catalog from becoming erratic and from showing too plainly how many people have made it.

To enumerate the necessary information for the author or unit card there is: 1) the author's name in moderate fullness; do not spend much time in looking up full names. 2) the title, including as much of the title as will add to the user's knowledge of the book. 3) the imprint, which should be simplified so as to include only publisher (and the publisher may be omitted) and date of publication or latest copyright date. 4) collation, the number of volumes, illustrations, maps, are all that are necessary. 5) series note, if series is important. 6) contents, as for a collection of essays. 7) notes for such information as bibliographies, statements of where the material was previously published, etc. Cards for fiction would have only author, title, no imprint and as collation only the number of volumes.

Additional cards: If the title is striking and the book is apt to be called for by title, make a title card. The title, author and number of volumes is all the information needed for this card. Subject cards will have the same form as the author or unit card. Use subject headings that your public will understand and keep them up-to-date.

Smaller libraries need less bibliographical information on their cards and more analytic cards. The smaller the collection of books the more analytics are needed to bring out what is in it. Reference work with schools calls for a great many analytics. No set rule can be given as to when analytics should be made. One page on a contemporary author, about whom there is very little material, might well have an analytic made for it. In taking into account the time required to make analytics, also consider the time saved when looking up information on that subject. The card is only made once, but it may be used many times.

Shall smaller libraries have a name-list? A real name-list is unnecessary in a small library which uses Library of Congress cards, for they give full names and the correct form of entry. For the cards that are typed, full names in the form decided upon will be found in the

catalog or in reference books. But a name-list should be kept for authors about whom there is a question as to which form of entry shall be adopted by the library; and it should include the cross references that have been made and filed in the catalog.

The catalog case should, I think, be mentioned in a paper on this subject, for carefully made catalog cards are of little value if they are packed into an ill-fitting case with insufficient guide cards.

The case should be of the unit type, so that it may be expanded whenever necessary and without too much expense. Its trays should be carefully labeled, and if more than 60, each tray and its corresponding place in the cabinet should be numbered. Guide cards should be placed at intervals of about one inch. The printed ones look very nice indeed and the words on them are well chosen for the small public library.

Filing must be done accurately. It affords an opportunity to note mistakes and inconsistencies in the catalog and

to check up on author and subject entries. Filing should always be revised. If the librarian does it, she should revise her own work later that day or the next day. The element of fatigue enters into this work and makes some mistakes almost inevitable. In filing you see your catalog more as a whole and should be on the alert to detect any unevenness in its development.

The children's catalog should be separate from the adult and low enough for the older children to reach. The cards should be very simple, just author, title, date and number of volumes. More title and analytic cards will be necessary here than for the adult catalog.

Last but not least, you should teach your public how to use the catalog. Time spent in doing this will be well repaid. First, put a sign on or near the catalog telling how to use it. 2) have the school children come to the library by grades and instruct them in its use. 3) when you look up something in the catalog for someone let them see how you do it.

## Who Catalogs the Small Library?\*

Harriet P. Turner, librarian, Kewanee, Ill.

What is a small library? Has the question when the library ceases to be small and becomes medium-sized or large, ever been settled? Is it not a matter of the point of view? At any rate, no matter where the line is drawn, it is safe to say that in practically all libraries willing to be classed as small and in many, which we must regard as comparatively large, the cataloging is only a part of the work of some member of the staff. We know of libraries, undoubtedly small, but doing work which measures up to the highest standards set by the American Library Association, with a staff of one, who is librarian, children's librarian, reference librarian, extension worker, cataloger, and, the catalog as

well. She does everything, which may include lighting the fire in the morning—and catalogs. We know of others, with staffs numbering between five and ten people and with circulations running into the hundred thousands, whose catalogers are known as assistant librarians, whose duties include much besides cataloging.

In the small library the cataloger never needs to face the fear of isolation, the danger of losing sympathetic touch with library patrons, of becoming anaemic or neurasthenic from contact with no more inspiring things than the dry minutiae of their work, or any of the hundred and one things which vex the souls of catalogers in convention assembled. On the contrary, she who catalogs the small library—and note that there is a distinc-

\*Read in Catalog section, Detroit meeting of A. L. A., June, 1922.

tion between this individual and the professional cataloger—with demands upon her time and attention from a dozen sources at once, must needs pray earnestly for greater isolation, for a corner, no matter how small and dark, where the ever seeking public cannot find her, and there be free to do this important work in peace. In other words, the big problem of the small library is not so much how, but where, when and especially, by whom is this work to be accomplished.

From the point of view of the cataloger there is an advantage in this situation. We are told that the art of cataloging is the beginning and the end of the librarian's work, and if we may be permitted to reverse Mr. Bishop's dictum, we would like to recommend to all catalogers that a good addition to the informal, technical training would be a year or two spent as librarians of small libraries. For, in accomplishing the large amount of general work, which must of necessity fall to their lot, and in helping library patrons to use the catalog, they would find a golden opportunity for the study of the relation of the catalog to all phases of library work.

We know that it is even more essential that the catalog of the small library be an adequate key to the great composite of books that is the library, than that of the large library, in order that no valuable information be hidden and that it is the only sure key to a large mass of material. It is needed, if only for staff of untrained or volunteer workers, to whom much of the desk work is left, and who may be too young, or, perhaps, too old to remember the resources of the library, and thus, cheat the public.

We know also that the catalog must be simple and accurate, suited to the use of those, who for the most part, are not scholars; nor are they interested in the fine distinctions of subject headings. In order to catalog with simplicity and accuracy, one must know how to catalog in detail and it takes an expert to do that.

Even when the catalog is a coöperative venture to the extent of having the main cards and the body of the secondary cards made by the Library of Congress and the subject headings by the *Booklist* staff or by some one of the monthly publications of state library commissions, there remains the task of adapting these cards to the needs of the particular library. That is, we find, a task calling for gumption, scholarship, concentration and training, all of which may be more or less lacking in the small library. One library commission advises that it is better to leave the library uncataloged than to have the work done by some one who has had less than the minimum six weeks summer course. Another recommends the use of the shelf-list until such time as the library can be cataloged by an adequately trained person, which amounts to the same thing.

In actual practice, we find that if the library is large enough to have a trained librarian, she does the cataloging, or she may classify, assign subject headings, and even make the main card herself, and have assistants type the balance of the cards. This means a considerable amount of time devoted to supervision. Sometimes a trained assistant does the work, or a cataloger of long experience, but these are exceptional cases. One librarian had a college graduate on her staff who went to the State university for private lessons under a member of the cataloging staff. In a well organized library, such special tutoring may be of more value to the assistant than a summer course, especially if the assistant has the background enabling her to grasp work which would be equivalent to that given in the longer library school courses.

Any plan, which would relieve the librarian of the small library of the burden of the details of cataloging would be a boon; the expert work of the Library of Congress, which is available to libraries at such a reasonable cost, is, of course, the most satisfactory venture in coöperative cataloging. In her pamphlet on the Catalog, published

by the American Library Association as part of the series on library economy, Miss Howe describes the service of the Library of Congress and of other libraries from which printed cards may be purchased and the cards sent out by publishers as advertising material, which may be adapted to the catalog. Mr Bishop in "Modern library cataloguing" estimates that 90 per cent of the cards needed by a public library may now be purchased.

There has been a movement to extend the operations of co-operative cataloguing, so that every part of the preparation for the shelves of books ordered by a subscribing library would be done by a cen-

tral bureau. This scheme as worked out in California would mean that books would be received by the library ready for circulation, with catalog cards ready to be filed and call numbers tooled upon the backs. (In this way one of the dreams of the public would come true.) It would necessitate greater uniformity of practice than now exists, would be more feasible if Cutter numbers were eliminated—and these are going out of fashion anyway—and would require the working out of many details before it would be a success in actual operation; but if it could be worked out successfully it would mean a great blessing to the small library.

## Branch Cataloging Minus the Red Tape\*

A. F. Gammons, Detroit public library

It will be necessary at the start to survey certain general features of the work in the Catalog department of the Detroit library, in so far as they affect our method of branch cataloging and enable us to reduce the red tape of record keeping to its minimum.

We do not use accession numbers in the system but rely solely on the copy numbers to distinguish one copy from another. When the books come to us from the Order department they are separated into two groups—the old or added copies, and the new material. The Order department inserts long blue slips into all added copies, so that these are readily distinguishable from the new titles, and can go on immediately to the assistants in charge of this part of the work. For the new titles, however, Library of Congress cards are ordered from the books themselves, so these are held up for a short time until the cards come. The new non-fiction is then distributed among the assistants according to its class or subject—art, technology, music. Each has its own cataloger, and the same is true of the foreign books,

the state and government publications, and the continuations. There are five revisers in the department who visé all the completed work, both book and card work, for the added copies as well as the new titles.

The branch work is distributed in much the same way, tho not so extensively. The greater part of the new material is kept in the hands of one person, but the foreign books and the continuations are turned over to the special catalogers who handle these classes for Main. As a rule no title is sent to the branches unless it is already in Main. So there is an official card in file from which the branch cataloger gets all her data for writing up the branch cards. This official gives the branch and juvenile tracing whenever it differs from the Main, as it does in the case of a few subject headings, and in the number of analytics to be made. We use Library of Congress cards whenever possible, but if we type the cards for branches the information is rather brief, omitting publisher, place of publication and collation, except when there are a number of volumes.

The copy numbers are assigned to the first copies going thru and the shelf-list

\*Read in Catalog section, A. L. A. meeting, Detroit.

is made for the branch. No record of the number of copies at the branches is kept in our department. Our shelf-list record for them is very simple, consisting of a buff card which lists the names of all the branches, to which the assistant adds the call number, author, brief title, and imprint of the title going thru. It is filed directly in back of its corresponding official card, and the branches are merely checked as their first copies are cataloged. Since this is the only record we keep of the branch books, all added copy numbers are assigned at the branches according to the shelf-lists there. This is a great time saver for our department in handling added copies, as it means that our assistant merely looks up the buff record, makes sure that the particular branch in question has been checked on it, and that the book in question is the same edition. Then she writes the call number in the book, and forwards it with its buff card to the reviser. Revision of added copies is done from the buff record but revision of new titles is done of course from the official.

The problem of cataloging fiction has also been considerably simplified both for Main and branches. This is not assigned Cutter numbers, but the adult fiction is sorted from the juvenile and the latter stamped J. The new fiction for branches follows the same procedure as the non-fiction, except that the cards are always typed. The added fiction, however, is ready to leave the department at once, as it is not even looked up on the buff

records to be verified by the checking. We depend on the Order department in this case to send us correctly sorted books.

We are planning a reorganization of the foreign material and have started to pool it all in the Downtown Annex which will act as a distributing center to all the branches. Thus instead of making catalog cards and shelf-lists for each branch, we make one card for the Downtown Pool and an additional shelf-list for each copy of a given title. This shelf-list goes with the book when it is sent to a branch and is kept on file there. The Downtown Pool card is a joint shelf-list which gives the names of the branches as well as the number of copies of a given title, and this is used as a record of the copies loaned. The Pool has also a title card for each title in the collection.

The branch books are sent from our department once a week, but the actual shipping is done from the Extension department, so we have no check on the books that are actually sent out. The branch librarians meet this contingency by sending regularly to the department a list of the books which they have ordered and not received, and these are investigated.

All changes of call number, of main entries, subject headings, and added entries are done at the branches thru our direction. We send them each week a list of the changes to be made and any necessary information which will enable them to keep their catalogs up to date.

### Learning to Write

"Literature is like all the other professions, like painting, architecture, music and engineering. It cannot be learned," says William McFee in *An Engineer's Note Book*. "It can only be absorbed. Ask a middle-aged architect, physician or engineer to pass an examination such as he himself romped through at the age of eighteen and you will throw him into a cold perspiration. He has forgotten it all, he will bleat pathetically. True, for it is only when we are young that we are not ignorant. The longer we live the less we know and the more we become saturated with our work. To the young author he is one

entity, the world another and his book or his poem another. He regards it from outside. Unless the world knows about it he has no interest in it. But as the years close about him he and his book become one. He is his book. He broods all the time upon it. Whether the world will ever see it or like it, or buy it are matters interesting, no doubt, but not of first-hand importance. He mulls it and the prehensile tentacles of his mind run over its delicate articulations. . . . He will not relinquish his hold upon the problem of that book. Should he permit trifles to distract him he is not an artist, though he may quite possibly make a lot of money as a writer."

## In the Letter Box

### Who Can Help Here?

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

Some months ago I read a newspaper mention of the acquisition of a large collection of ancient Italian books by an institution (a college, I think) in the Middle West. Unfortunately, I have misplaced the clipping. Inquiry has proved fruitless, but it having been suggested that possibly you might be able to indicate how I may be able to obtain information about the collection, I am venturing to trespass upon you.

Any information you may give me in regard to this collection will be fully appreciated.

Very truly yours,  
M. A. VITE.

2129 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Magazine Binding

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The following letter received from the Outlook Company seems to me to be of interest to all librarians, and particularly to those concerned with the permanent use of the magazine in the reference department after the volumes are bound.

MARY E. WHEELOCK, chairman,  
A. L. A. Bookbinding committee.  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
August 10, 1922.

In reply to your inquiry regarding the new press which will provide for wider margins, we beg to say that we expect to have it installed and ready for operation, January 1, 1923.

It will interest you to know that we intend to use larger type than at present, which with the wider margins, will greatly improve the physical appearance of *The Outlook*.

Yours very truly,  
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY.

New York City,  
August 7, 1922.

### One Solution

In our library we often have gifts of books from individuals, whose feelings we do not wish to hurt, and we accept them, with the understanding that we can make some use of them.

If we can add them to our library, we do. If we can not, whatever are suitable, we put on a shelf by themselves, and in this way have started what we call a loaning collection. To this we have added some books in our own library which have served their usefulness.

These books are loaned indefinitely. A list of them is kept, but we should not worry, if we never saw them again.

This plan has worked very well with us in our community, where some can not get to the library very often, and are glad to get old books, or old magazines just for the stories they contain.

Perhaps this solution may help some one else.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
West Boylston, Mass.

### Recommendations Requested

The Executive Board, on the recommendation of the Membership Committee, invites comments on the present basis of membership dues.

The A. L. A. committee asks "whether the rates should be raised to permit every member receiving the *Handbook* and the *Proceedings*." "The Committee feels that the *Handbook* should go to all members regardless of rates."

Question is also raised by the Committee as to whether a special rate on *The Booklist* could be made to libraries which are institutional members and one member of the Committee suggests that this class of members be allowed to choose between the *Proceedings* and *The Booklist*.

The Executive Board (together with the Committee on Constitution and by-laws and the Council) is permitted to make recommendations to the association concerning amendments to the by-laws.

All suggestions from the members will receive careful consideration.

CARL H. MILAM,  
Secretary.

## In Passing

In a printed report of the officers of the Bibliographical society of America one notes that the same is headed by the president, William Warner, Bishop of Ann Arbor. A coincidence is illustrated by the address of the said president which is 715 Church street.

This recalls the true story of a newly acquired secretary of one who wished to use the term "Your Grace" in addressing a bishop but received the kind assistance of his stenographer in writing it properly, the letter in question being addressed "Dear Grace."

Such is life!

OBSERVER.

## The Same with Different Titles

Dear Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I am writing to tell you about two books containing the same material but published under different titles in the U. S. and Great Britain.

These books are by Philip Gibbs, and the one bearing the title "The hope of Europe" was published in 1921 by Heinemann in London; the other "More that must be told" was published by Harper in New York, 1921.

The material seems to be the same, the chapters bearing the same titles but arranged differently in the two books. The total number of pages is different because there are 40 lines on a page in the English edition and only 36 in the American.

The contents and arrangement are as follows for "The hope of Europe:"

1. Leaders of the old tradition.....p. 1
2. Ideals of the humanists.....p. 42
3. The truth about Ireland.....p. 69
4. The United States and world peace.p. 137
5. The new Germany.....p. 163
6. The warning of Austria.....p. 204
7. The need of the spirit.....p. 217
8. The price of victory in France..p. 254
9. The social revolution in English life .....p. 286
10. The chance of youth.....p. 312

Contents and arrangement for "More that must be told:"

1. Leaders of the old tradition.....p. 1
2. Ideals of the humanists.....p. 50
3. The need of the spirit.....p. 83
4. The new Germany.....p. 127
5. The price of victory in France..p. 175
6. The social revolution in English life .....p. 213

7. The warning of Austria.....p. 244
8. The truth about Ireland.....p. 260
9. The United States and world peace.p. 339
10. The chance of youth.....p. 370

Perhaps you will be interested in publishing the fact that these two books contain the same material as an aid to other libraries in cataloging them.

F. E. M.

Public library, Minneapolis, Minn.

## A Plea for Help

A plea to help a useful bibliographical undertaking comes from the publishers and the American editor of the *Volkskundliche Bibliographie*, compiled annually by Eduard Hoffmann-Krayer. This is an extremely pains-taking enterprise, giving the current bibliography not only of folk-tales, ballads, superstitions, witchcraft, proverbs and similar branches of folk-lore; but also material on peasant houses and their equipment, arts and crafts and costume—in short the whole social field comprised in the term "*Volkskunde*." Periodicals are indexed also, and there are author and subject indices.

As a bibliographical tool it gives information not to be found elsewhere. Unfortunately the venture has been losing money, causing the publishers to threaten discontinuance. More subscriptions are needed; and as but few American libraries seem to know the work, attention is hereby called to it.

The cost is moderate: M 7.40 for the volume covering the 1917 literature, M 20 for that of 1918; the volume for 1919 has just appeared, but I do not know the price. Information may be obtained from the publishers, the Vereinigung Wissenschaftlicher Verleger of Berlin and Leipzig; or from the American editor, Prof Archer Taylor, Washington university, St. Louis. By subscribing to the work, American libraries will not only strengthen their own reference collections, but aid a worthy bibliographical enterprise.

GORDON W. THAYER, Librarian.  
The John Griswold collection  
Cleveland public library.

Monthly—Except August  
and September.

# Public Libraries

M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

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Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Current single number - - - - -	35 cents
Five copies to one library - -	\$12 a year	Foreign Subscriptions - - - - -	\$3.50 a year

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By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

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## Of the House of Utley

**B**Y a combination of circumstances wholly without plan, the president, secretary and treasurer of the A. L. A. are all Chicago men. This ought, and doubtless will, give stimulus to the work going out from A. L. A. headquarters this year; especially true since the new president, Mr George B. Utley was himself Executive secretary of the A. L. A. for years. The proximity of the treasurer, offering full and accumulating information with regard to the condition of the exchequer, may serve to expedite plans of value which may come up within the year.

The selection of Mr Utley as president is most fortunate because of his wide acquaintance with librarians and his extensive knowledge of library conditions and needs thruout the country. His kindly disposed and deliberate judgment in meeting situations as they arise will doubtless be a factor in the accomplishment of satisfactory results during his term.

A coincidence in the selection of Mr Utley for president lies in the fact that he came to his office in the library community of a former president, the late

and well-beloved librarian of Detroit, Henry M. Utley, who served as A. L. A. president in 1894-95. Mr Utley belonged by right and choice to the scholarly type of librarians who stressed literature and its wide distribution as a vital force not to be overtopped by organization. It was at the Denver meeting, under his administration, that the decision to establish a Western library publication was reached and resulted in the founding of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES* the next year. This in itself was a valuable contribution as repeated testimonies and experience prove.

The spirit of branch libraries received an impetus during the senior President Utley's term, and, exemplified in his own city, later developed into an accepted means of rational book distribution. Library matters of the state of Michigan owe much to the faithfulness and high scholarship of Mr Utley, senior, so that the portents for the junior President Utley furnish an augury of a successful administration. There is no thought of it being anything else and a full measure of good wishes toward that end will be every loyal member's desire for his administration.

### The Good Men Do, Lives After Them

TOO seldom within the short period of their life is recognition given of the public service rendered by men and women to their several communities. Striking instances of the contrary spirit are found everywhere in public life. If a man from Mars, unacquainted with American history, were to read the multitudinous expressions of condemnation by many contemporaries, say of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant or Woodrow Wilson, he would be justified, by the evidence submitted, in arriving at the conclusion that American statesmen were a bad lot. Such documentary evidence is not lacking in regard to any who have come under observation in what is termed public life. Fortunately time destroys the false and truth endures thru "the eternal years."

The stream of library workers which has flowed on in an endless tide from the very earliest date would doubtless furnish its quota, small tho it be in comparison with the multitude of workers in other lines, of those who

have met popular favor in the performance of the work which has come within their province.

There have been in recent years, distinct examples of an effort of appreciation of service rendered on the part of those in position to make acknowledgment of such service. This has taken the form, in some localities, of naming branch libraries for librarians who have held the esteem of those in authority, and recognition has been given during the lifetime of the recipient of the honor. Noted instances of this kind are the Crunden branch library of St. Louis; the Anne Wallace branch of Atlanta, Ga.; the Louis J. Bailey branch of Gary, and more recently the Alice G. Evans branch library of Decatur, Ill. Librarians of Illinois who know Mrs Evans will congratulate her on this signal honor.

There is reason for just pride in such recognition and it offers an opportunity to those who, tho they may not receive the gift themselves, may be glad that they belong to a craft where good service is sometimes recognized.

### Anent the Ninth Commandment

**A** N old legend has it that a lie undisputed and repeated a sufficient number of times will attain to the throne of truth. On the other hand, we are assured that

Truth is mighty and must prevail,  
The eternal years of God are hers.

The past half dozen years have furnished a prodigious flood of printed material that in time will affirm or deny

the truth which lies somewhere between these two statements. Librarians as custodians of printed material would seem to have a special duty in trying times to preserve and keep the balance of the testimonies offered by reliable persons, as well as to eliminate the vaporings produced by the heat of "envy, hatred and malice." The greatest blot on the American escutcheon is the free-

dom with which falsehoods are reiterated in the heat of political struggle. Equally unfortunate are the pronouncements of ill-humored and disappointed writers in international circles.

Instances most flagrant and direful in their future effects are statements recently appearing in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, attacking the integrity, ability and patriotism of the Honorable Newton D. Baker, U. S. secretary of war in the great World War struggle. That such a work as the *Britannica* should accept and present such material relating to a cabinet officer of another country is surprising but since it has done so, American librarians in American libraries, particularly, are under double duty to preserve for the benefit of the fair-minded of the future the printed and widely distributed refutations of the statements by General Pershing, General Hugh L. Scott, Bishop Charles H. Brent, chief of the chaplin service during the

war, and others worthy of belief. The fact that the publishers of this work would permit the inclusion of such scurrilous material militates against confidence in its presentation of other material.

Rudyard Kipling is one whose writings have won the admiration and affection of a great part of the American people. Clare Sheridan's report of an interview with Kipling credits him with most unfair, unethical and unwise expressions of opinion of the part the United States played in the Great War. Kipling has, in a few sentences, denied that he ever gave such an interview, denied ever stating such things as were reported of him, or that these were his opinions. This denial should have a place beside reports giving the interview.

Unfortunate it is that two such flagrant instances should appear and so close together but certain it is also that they furnish an added obligation on the part of custodians of the printed word.

### Public Office a Private Bargain?

**I**N the *Denver Times* for August 15, is one of the soundest expositions of "the cluttered up condition" of attempted state library service which prevails in many states, that has appeared in print since the days when Dr Vincent used to express his opinions on such things.

The editorial is the reaction to an article by Mr Hadley in relation to the situation as it exists in Colorado, a situation that is by no means unique and which there, as elsewhere, is the result of a lack of real intelligent patriotism on the part of those who profit by the neglect of state officials. The *Times* article closes as follows:

"Mr. Hadley's summing up of the situation is worth quoting. He says: 'I believe these three governing powers should each relinquish the authority in Colorado library affairs given by law, and place all state library interests in the hands of one board composed of intelligent, public-spirited, influential and interested citizens. Such a board ought to have far more success in pushing library work over the state than the three poverty-stricken present governing authorities with their crippled activities.'"

While a number of the State libraries are giving fine service, furnishing real sources of definite helpfulness for schools, for public officers, for state supervision, for material aid and direction, too many furnish sinecure positions at a great cost to the state.

### A Call for Help

The American Library Association has received an appeal from the officers of the Bureau of librarians' association in Petrograd setting out the great need existing among its members for food and clothing, especially shoes, as at this time library workers are reduced to extremity and without help from any source. The appeal is made to the professional solidarity of American colleagues, entreating them to send some support in one way or another, or many lives will be lost. Packets can be sent by post in the name of the president of the Bureau, Mrs M. K. Lomkovskaia, Petrograd, Sorohovaca, 23 Public library, or forwarded per Petrograd Unit of A. R. A.

A communication from the American Relief administration states that they will be glad to administer any funds which the A. L. A. can raise for librarians in Russia, but the only form of service which they can give is the delivery of food packages, after careful investigation as to the relative needs. They will also obtain acknowledgment of receipt of packages.

Mr Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., states that librarians and others willing to contribute to this cause, should send drafts, money-orders or checks made payable to Edward D. Tweedell, treasurer, A. L. A. headquarters, Chicago, and Mr Tweedell will forward the money to the American Relief administration.

### Appreciation

Such an occasion as is described below is enough to warm the cockles of the hearts of those who serve without any thought of reward. The secretary of the Wellington, (N. Z.) school association addressed a letter to the Library committee of the City council of Wellington in which he spoke as follows:

We wish to express to the Council our appreciation of the working of the school library scheme. Great praise is due to the city librarian for introducing this work and for the efficient work rendered in carrying it on so successfully. The selection of the

books is excellent, and by annual interchange between the various schools, each has practically a new library each year. The greatest good, however, is in the moral standard set in the wise selection of the books by Mr. Baillie. The Council, through him, is performing an invaluable service.

### Death's Toll

Not many in the present circle of library workers have had the great pleasure and advantage of an acquaintance with the late lamented Mrs Melvil Dewey. (See p. 481.) But to those who did, there will come a pang of deep regret at the thought of not seeing again on earth the serene, strong, yet gentle, courteous woman who for nearly half a century was an inspiration to those who knew her well and always a restful personality to meet.

She was one of the first members of the A. L. A. (No. 29) and, tho separated from its work for many years by other duties, she was always interested to hear of its good work. The old students of the "Albany library school," as well as its visitors, remember with pleasure the hospitality and quiet comfort they enjoyed as her guests in the days when Mr Dewey was State librarian of New York. Her house was home to more than one lonely student who, in return, gave her loyal devotion to the end of their lives, or of hers.

Avoiding all publicity, reserved, unselfish, she went among those whom she met as a gentle breeze among the flowers, recognized by the pleasure that followed her passing.

The reason firm, the temperate will,  
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,  
A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort, and command;  
And yet a spirit still, and bright  
With something of angelic light.

—Wordsworth.

Frank Fremont Dawley of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died at his home in that city, September 15.

Mr Dawley was a trustee of the Public library of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for more than 26 years, serving a long

period as president. He knew the value of such an institution and was indefatigable in his efforts to make the library serve the community to the fullest. He was president of the Iowa library association in 1902 and he was instrumental in securing the library commission law and its subsequent amendments and additions. He was a member of the A. L. A. for many years (No. 1215).

Mr Dawley stood very high among his professional colleagues, few lawyers in Iowa being so well grounded in the principles and practice of law. He was a quiet but genial man who had the respect of all who knew him and the deep affection of his friends.

The death of Enos Mills of Long's Point Inn, Colorado, will be noted with regret by his many friends in the library craft.

#### Memorial Building Postponed in Virginia

The project of building a library as a memorial to the soldiers of Virginia in the late war has received something of a setback. The last General Assembly of that state made no appropriation to carry on the work, and while the library board still owns the land, the appropriation made at the 1920 session and unexpended, was taken away by the last legislature.

The trouble grew out of the fact that the original act provided for two bodies to carry out the work. These bodies could not act in agreement until just before the meeting of the Assembly, and the latter reversed its action on the ground that the two bodies had failed to make any real progress, the hard times making retrenchment in expenditures necessary, and the fact that the Confederate soldiers should be provided for more generously than had been done, in advance of preparing for a memorial for other soldiers. In addition to this, many influential persons felt that the memorial should be a statue or an obelisk or a triumphal arch, or a building which should be non-utilitarian.

A committee was appointed by the legislature to study the question and report to the General Assembly in 1924 what should be done in the matter.

#### Library Tax in Missouri

The Missouri library commission plans to secure a provision in the proposed new constitution for Missouri now under way, which will make the library tax in all parts of the state a separate tax from the general municipal tax of which it has always been a part, and give libraries the same privilege as the schools, non-exemption from a tax limit.

This removes any possibility of the voters in a town or county being prevented from voting upon the establishment of a library because the general municipal tax has reached the constitutional limit. St. Louis county is in this condition now and there is considerable sentiment there in support of the proposal.

It seems logical that a community should have the power to vote support for educational purposes if it desires to do so.

#### A New Calling

Miss Gertrude Stiles, well known binding expert and for many years in charge of binding for the Cleveland public library, has taken a position with the National Library Bindery Company, with binderies in Springfield, Mass., Cleveland and Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Stiles will devote much of her time to conferring with librarians on binding needs and problems.

This new step of Miss Stiles emphasizes again that more and more finely equipped persons acquainted with library service are going into business houses. Perhaps after a while the business world will come to look on libraries as something more than bric-a-brac or old ladies' clubs! But best of all, perhaps the remnant that is left in library service may come to know that one can be an employe of a business concern without losing his professional integrity, an absurd idea held by otherwise rational beings who serve the public for pay.

**Catalog Discussions at A. L. A.**

The Catalog section held two sessions, Mrs Jennie Thornburg Jennings of the Public library, St. Paul, presiding.

A letter from Dr W. Dawson Johnston, director of the American library in Paris, suggested the extension of the use of printed cards in European libraries and offered his coöperation. A committee to consider Dr Johnston's proposal, includes Charles Martel, Library of Congress, chairman, Mildred M. Tucker, Harvard University library and Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar library.

F. K. Walter, librarian, University of Minnesota presented the results of a widely distributed questionnaire upon the catalog situation in the light of last year's discussion, which seemed to show a slight improvement over conditions reported a year ago.

J. C. M. Hanson, associate director, University of Chicago library read a paper on *The training of catalogers: What it should be and what it lacks.*

A discussion on catalogers' training followed, led by Sophie K. Hiss, Cleveland public library, who presented the public library standpoint (see p. 463) and by Esther Betz, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, who presented the standpoint of the person trained. (See p. 467) In the discussion which followed Mr Martel, Library of Congress, brought out the idea that emphasis on executive positions had resulted in a scarcity of assistants and warned against too much administrative interference which cannot improve poor work and can only hurt good work. Harriet E. Howe of Simmons college and Mary E. Baker, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, discussed matters from the points of view of the public library and the library school.

Mildred M. Tucker, Harvard University library, read a paper on the Catalog department and its bibliographical work outside the department and cited instances where such scholarly bibliographical work had been successfully carried on for persons and institutions outside the library.

The second session met in two divisions, a Large Libraries' division and a Smaller Libraries' division.

Ellen Hedrick, North Dakota library commission, presided at the Smaller Libraries' meeting which was a round-table discussion of Catalog problems in smaller libraries. Harriet P. Turner, Public library, Kewanee, Ill., read a paper on *Who catalogs the smaller libraries?* (See p. 472.) Susan Grey Akers, Wisconsin library school, presented *Suggestions for solution of cataloging problems in smaller libraries.* (See p. 470)

The discussion which followed was participated in by Dorcas Fellows, New York State library school, Anna G. Hall, H. R. Hunting Co., Springfield, Mass., Harriet T. Root, Indiana library commission, and others.

Edith M. Phelps, secretary, H. W. Wilson Co. read a paper on *Debate material in smaller libraries.* Miss Hedrick presented the subject of *Greater representation of catalogers' interests in the affairs of state and national associations.* The Smaller Libraries' division drafted resolutions on this point which were later submitted to the Large Libraries' division.

A general discussion followed on advantages of dividing the section into larger and smaller libraries' divisions.

After adjournment, the audience joined the Large Libraries' division in general session.

In the second Large Libraries' meeting, Mrs Jennings presided. George Watson Cole presented a paper on *Cataloging the rarities of the Henry E. Huntington library, San Gabriel, California,* which was read by H. M. Lydenberg of the New York public library. A paper on *Lessons in Americanism learned while cataloging a collection of local historical material by May Wood Wigington, Denver public library* followed.

Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis public library, discussed *A selective catalog: Plans for making the large catalog usable.* On the same subject, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, described

his "A. L. A. catalog" based on the *Booklist* and supplemented by titles recommended by experts. He urged treating the catalog as a collection of books and recommended duplicating small portions of it for special subjects.

Music cataloging and a proposed index to songs was generally discussed. Mr Wilson announced that the H. W. Wilson Company planned to issue such an index in the near future and would appreciate the coöperation of the Catalog section.

Amy C. Moon, St. Paul public library, discussed Principles of cataloging for branch libraries, as illustrated in the methods of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh and the St. Paul public library. Abbie F. Gammons of the Detroit public library explained the method of cataloging for branch libraries in Detroit.

Rudolph Armbrester, Grosvenor library, Buffalo, New York, read a paper on geography in the Grosvenor library. Aksel G. S. Josephson's paper, read by Gertrude Forstall, John Crerar library, described the care of maps at the John Crerar library.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved:* That the Catalog section heartily endorses Mr Hanson's contention that a thorough education, preferably four years of college, is essential preparation for good cataloging work, this preparation to emphasize foreign languages, especially Latin and German at this time.

*Resolved:* That the Catalog section urge that this matter be given consideration by all library schools and authorize the secretary to call this resolution to the attention of the Association of American Library Schools.

*Resolved:* That it is the sense of the Catalog section that if catalogers with the above qualifications are to be attracted to and kept in this field, the maximum and minimum salaries must be increased and the clerical work required of the cataloger be reduced to the lowest amount possible.

*Resolved:* That the Catalog section authorize the incoming officers to carry forward the work on the proposed *Index of Songs* and to report progress at the next meeting.

*Resolved:* That thanks are due to all who have labored to prepare the program, and to those who have so ably assisted in carrying it out.

The resolutions committee also stated: "As an outgrowth of the free discussion in this section, begun in Swampscott and continued in this meeting, catalogers must be sensible of a better understanding and appreciation of their problems on the part of those not directly engaged in the work."

A committee of five will prepare a report on the question of organizing an association of catalogers and outline a method of procedure.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Helen B. Sutliff, Leland Stanford, Jr., University library; secretary, Ruth Wallace, Indianapolis public library.

(Condensed from report by Ruth Rosholt, secretary.)

#### Impressions of Catalog Section

*The Library Log*, the semi-monthly staff bulletin of the Cleveland public library, appears as an A. L. A. *Conference Special*. Its 18 pages are made up of impressions, opinions and ideas gathered by the staff at the A. L. A. conference in Detroit. The contributions are all signed. A few items on cataloging are interesting:

The pendulum has begun to swing back toward an emphasis on the scholarliness in our profession. This emphasis was brought to bear by Mr Keogh and others in speaking of the character of the material sent out by the A. L. A. and in making the plea for scholarly products worthy of a learned association and more in keeping with earlier publications of the A. L. A. Mr Hanson and Miss Coulter both dwelt at length on the lack of scholarly and high educational preparation in the profession.

It was pleasing to hear the plea for more comfortable environment for catalogers to counteract the somewhat unpleasant office atmosphere that is apt to prevail in such rooms. A number spoke of the effect of the tone of the room as having much to do with the *esprit de corps* and attitude of mind of the staff. Where there are so many of the clerical grade on the staff and where the office-

job attitude toward their work and in their actions is prevalent, this should be eliminated. It is a very infectious attitude.

Cataloging is really a scholarly profession; I realize myself that it is often difficult to cultivate and retain a fine professional view-point and to do scholarly work in unadorned surroundings of desks, typewriters and trucks. Such a room does not impress the rest of the library as anything but a clerical office. . .

The general impression left at one of the sessions must have been that catalogers on the whole are a poor-spirited folk. "The schools fail to make cataloging attractive to pupils and our positions are not dignified by dignified salaries." All this failed to disturb my firm conviction that cataloging is the pleasantest and also the most scholarly kind of library work, so that it was more diverting than irritating to hear us alluded to as "poor worms," "only catalogers," etc. On the other hand, Mr Hanson's list of desired attributes of a good cataloger did produce a rather dismal feeling of the hopelessness of ever attaining all those bright virtues. . .

Miss Tyler's statement that "librarian-ship calls for more idealism and more self-effacement than any other profession," was an eye-opener. . .

One could not help being impressed with the requirements needed to be a successful librarian, both in born intelligence and personal characteristics and also learning acquired by education, opportunities, travel, etc.

#### Catalog Curiosities

In the card catalog of a public library, in Michigan, listed under Medicine and biology, *Worm-gearing*.

In an Illinois library, Walt Whitman's Leaves of grass, under *Agriculture*.

In an Indiana library, The story of the wooden horse, under *Agriculture*.

In a famous index, Children of the abbey, under *Architecture*.

#### Three in One

Tax foreign books, let publishers alone import their choice, brand them as they come "Made abroad"—three thrusts in a year at the buyer of European publications. Alert or confiding, he must have been puzzled by these sudden attacks. Seemingly they all come from Washington, but Washington is a dial registering the nation's thought. When a bureau or committee moves, the impulse is external. This is the essence of representative government, and the response is noble or ignoble according to the motive.

The tariff, copyright and marking proposals above noted have a common origin. They all spring from the uneasy relations between publishers and printers. Here the fundamental demand of the printers and their allies is that American work shall be done in America.

They charge that American manuscript is being sent abroad for manufacture into books. To stop or discourage this practice they asked for a high tariff on *all* incoming books. Hence the Fordney tariff measure. But as their interest lay not in bona fide foreign publications, the A. L. A. compromise of one duty on such recent English issues and a higher one on those of American origin proved acceptable, while the Senate committee rejected the plea of the publishers that the higher rate remain on both but be assessed on the invoice rather than the wholesale price, since the international publisher would thus gain a reduced duty against the raised one to the public.

The printers charged next that much of this foreign manufacture escaped detection thru evasion of the marking law as customarily interpreted. A section of every tariff act for thirty years has required that imported goods be stamped plainly with name of country of origin in English. The imprints of books have been held to meet this requirement. But tricks are being played, it appears. Erasable markings

and removable pages have been employed. Hence a demand that the law be literally enforced, and so the Treasury decision that the marking be ineradicable and on the title page or cover. Unfortunately, this situation arose after tariff bill amendment was past. Doubtless a compromise like that affected in the tariff rate might have been accepted. Now the way out is very difficult.

Finally, if American work could thus be kept at home, the printers were willing to forego their former demand that foreign books also be manufactured here as a condition to United States copyright, and thus the path to American membership in the Berne Union would be cleared. But the publishers balked and insisted on a proviso annulling the public's ancient right of importation when an American agency had been established.

It is a pretty contest, but, as usual, when the operator publisher and the miner printer fall out and then sign a new schedule, the People are apt to have a bill to foot.

This Committee has in all three cases tried to do justice to all concerned. How hard, perhaps but few may know. Librarians may well continue to give it their confidence unsparingly and be assured that if a move is made there is a reason.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, Chairman

C. L. CANNON

A. D. DICKINSON

H. C. WELLMAN

PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

#### A. L. A. Committees

With few exceptions, the committees of the A. L. A. for 1922-23 have been appointed. Chairmen of the various committees are given below:

Bookbinding, Mary E. Wheelock, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio; Book-buying, M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University library, Baltimore, Md.; Cataloging, W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Civil service relations, George F. Bowerman, Pub-

lic library, Washington, D. C.; Committee on committees, C. B. Lester, Wisconsin free library commission, Madison, Wis.; Constitution and by-laws, Henry N. Sanborn, Public library, Bridgeport, Conn.; Council program, George B. Utley, Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.; Decimal classification advisory committee, C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago, Ill.; Editorial, Hiller C. Wellman, City library association, Springfield, Mass.; Education, Harriet A. Wood, Minnesota department of education, St. Paul; Elections, Helen A. Bagley, Public library, Oak Park, Ill.; Federal and state relations, J. I. Wyer, State library, Albany, N. Y.; Finance, Carl B. Roden, Public library, Chicago; Foreign periodicals of the war period, H. M. Lydenberg, Public library, New York City; Legislation, W. F. Yust, Public library, Rochester, N. Y.; Library administration, Franklin F. Hopper, Public library, New York City; Library coöperation with Hispanic countries, Peter H. Goldsmith, 407 West 117th Street, New York City; Library coöperation with other countries, W. W. Bishop, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Library revenues, S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Library training, Malcolm G. Wyer, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; National certification and training, Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Nominating committee, Azariah S. Root, Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio; Program, George B. Utley, Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.; Public documents, Jessie M. Woodford, Public library, Chicago, Ill.; Publicity, W. H. Kerr, Kansas state normal school, Emporia, Kan.; Reciprocal relations with other national organizations, C. W. Sumner, Public library, Sioux City, Iowa; Resources of American libraries, J. T. Gerould, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; Revision of Adams' Manual of historical literature, A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y.; Salaries, Charles H. Compton, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.;

Transfer of library war service activities, H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Travel, F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.; Union list of periodicals, H. M. Lydenberg, Public library, New York City; Ventilation and lighting of public buildings, S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ways and means, C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library, Chicago, Ill.; Work with the blind, Mrs Gertrude T. Rider, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Work with foreign-born, Mrs Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Further announcements will be made later.

#### Motion Picture Conference

A conference of representatives from civic, educational, religious and welfare organizations met in the summer to consider methods of improving conditions surrounding the motion picture industry. Ernest J. Reece of the New York public library and John A. Lowe of the Brooklyn public library represented the A. L. A. at the meeting. A permanent committee was appointed to continue the consideration of the general question and it is expected that the committee will report from time to time to the various associations represented.

#### An Appeal for Help for American Library in Paris

The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* has issued an appeal to Americans of wealth to add to the endowment fund of the American library in Paris. The *Herald* states that the American library in Paris has a reserve fund of 600,000 francs, from which and from all other sources its revenue is only 150,000 francs a year, and that administered with extreme economy, it costs 250,000 francs a year to manage and maintain it. The library, at this time, is in urgent need of fresh support. If those who are able should fail in this and the library in consequence should fall into neglect and decay, the deserved discredit will be theirs.

#### Notes From the Public Documents Round-Tables

Detroit June 27 and 28

A digest of the report on the year's development of service by Miss M. A. Hartwell, shows:

*Checklist Supplement and Indexes:* In order to prepare the same, it will require a reorganized and enlarged cataloging force, meaning increased appropriation, which was requested by the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents, but so far, has not been allowed by the Appropriations committees. However, Congress voted *three additional catalogers*, but no increases in salaries to regular staff from which there have been many resignations.

To prepare a *Supplement to the Checklist* will be a monumental task for it was discovered that (not including maps) the publications in the Public Documents library have increased from 100,000 in 1909 when the *Checklist* closed, to approximately 300,000 in 1922, an increase of 200 per cent. The Federal Government has in the last 13 years issued twice as many publications as it did during the first 121 years of its existence, and this would necessitate a *Supplement* twice the size of the original *Checklist*. "When the time arrives for resuming *Checklist* work, librarians will be asked for a definite statement as to which they want first, an index to the present checklist or the *Supplement*."

*Office Bulletin:* A short bulletin to give merely a list of titles for new classifications assigned since January 1, 1910, with an indication of the scheme of book numbers used in each class; similar to *Bulletin 15* of October 31, 1913. Office conditions are such that it does not seem possible at present to undertake this compilation.

*Monthly Catalog and Index:* This has been issued more promptly, than for many years, making its appearance within the month following issuance of publications it catalogs. This greater speed has resulted from efficiency methods in the Printing Office. The annual index

work is strictly up to date, and the next yearly index may be expected "just as soon as it is humanly possible to finish it and get it printed."

*Document Indexes:* These are up to date. Since the Swampscott conference, the sessional index for the 66th Congress, 3d session, December 1920-March 1921, has been issued and distributed, and galley proof read on index for the 67th Congress, 1st Session.

*Document Catalogs:* At the beginning of the war, work on this series was practically up to date, but owing to war conditions, the staff struggled hard to keep current publications going, under pressure within and without; the loyal catalogers have accomplished in addition to regular duties, an amazing amount of work on the *Document Catalog* no. 13 for the 64th Congress, 1915-17. From *A-Lumber* is set up in galley proof. The estimate as to the total number of pages is approximately 2500, double column, large 8°, which will be several hundred more pages than the preceding *Catalog* had. It will be ready for distribution this fall.

*Weekly Notes of Interest:* Last fall as noted by Miss Guerrier in *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, October 1921, p. 471-472 and by Mr Carter on p. 37 of his 1921 Annual report as Government printer, arrangements were agreed upon for inaugurating a special library information service in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which would take over Miss Guerrier's *News Notes on Government Publications*. Plans for a new periodical giving information concerning government publications were formulated and were last September (1921) sent to the Public printer. Just about this time Congress put a ban on the issuance of certain periodicals. Now that Congress has passed a Senate Joint Resolution (no. 132) "To authorize the printing of journals, magazines, periodicals and similar publications, and for other purposes" which became a law on the 11th of May as Public Resolution 57, 67th Congress, some of the interrupted periodicals will doubtless be resumed and it is hoped that authority

to print the proposed publication will be given soon. As planned it should prove of great interest to librarians and to the public generally. It is to be issued weekly and will contain pertinent information concerning some of the most popular and interesting government publications. It will not have more than four pages octavo size. In addition to bibliographical descriptions and annotations it will show the Superintendent of Documents classification, whether or not the publications listed are for sale or free distribution, where they may be obtained, the price, and whether or not they go to depository libraries, and other general information.

*Additional copies of publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents:* Under the 2d proviso to Public Resolution 57, 67th Congress, approved May 11, 1922 "that the Public Printer shall print such additional copies . . . of any other Government publications, not confidential in character, as may be required for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents at the cost of printing and binding, plus 10 per centum without limit as to number of copies to any one applicant who agrees not to resell or distribute the same for profit." Hereafter the Superintendent of Documents may sell more than one copy of a government publication to a single individual. The proviso is of still greater importance to libraries, because under its authority, copies of bills, resolutions and hearings may be printed and sold to libraries in the future.

*Changes in distribution to Depository libraries; selective plan:* The selective plan is to be put into effect under the Appropriations Act, Public Act 171, 67th Congress, approved March 20, 1922, which states that "no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries." "Only a few words, but they effect a wholesale change in depository distribution." A selective list entitled "Classified list of U. S. Public Documents for selection by depository

libraries, July 1, 1922" is ready for distribution. Under the new plan a depository must return the list checked. Shipments will be made as usual under old plan, until sufficient time has been given librarians. Those who desire to receive everything may continue to do so by giving satisfactory proof of their ability and willingness to make such government publications available for public use. "No more storing of public documents in the basement or attic or other inaccessible place!" Paragraph 2 of the Public Documents Round-Table resolutions passed June 1921, in asking for selection of public documents, indicated that State libraries "shall receive everything published." Present legislation grants to State libraries, as well as to other depositories, the full power of selection. It is, however, to be hoped that all State libraries, or State University libraries, will elect to receive everything; for there should be in every state at least one library which continues to receive a complete set of Federal publications.

*Daily distribution to depositories:* Another radical change becomes effective when the selective plan goes into operation. Shipments to all depository libraries will be made as the publications are issued. During the past year this daily service has been given to six depository libraries that had made formal application to the Superintendent of Documents. The experiment worked so well that he was just on the point of extending this daily service to all depositories, when he learned that Congressional action was then being taken toward putting the selective plan into effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year. It was deemed wise to inaugurate both changes at the same time. The depository invoices will be sent as usual at the end of the month.

*Deposit accounts:* In response to many requests from libraries, the Superintendent of Documents hopes to develop at an early date a plan for deposit accounts, upon which libraries may draw in payment for documents ordered.

#### Report on Use of Government Documents

The charts and graphs which for lack of time to prepare did not accompany the report of the sub-committee on popular use of Documents in public libraries when presented at the Swampscoot Public Documents round-table were exhibited and briefly explained by the chairman of the committee at the first of the two sessions of the round-table at the Detroit conference.

The maps, charts and graphs\* pictured in vivid form the findings of the survey of 1921, in the principal points which could be charted.

1) A large county map of the United States gave the location of public libraries containing more than 7000v. which received the questionnaire, and those which replied were indicated by red dots, while those who did not were given in green. This map gave a startling view of the need of public library extension, as it showed hundreds of counties without public library service, and it also emphasized the opportunity for county libraries.

2) A number of graphs showed the methods of care and circulation of documents, including such subjects as classification, cataloging, and arrangement.

3) The graph on the question "How are circulating documents obtained?" brought out the fact that there is a tremendous waste of time, money, and energy on the part of libraries and the Governmental departments and congressmen in the effort of libraries to obtain free documents. This graph showed that 43% of the duplicates used by libraries are obtained free, only 15% being purchased.

4) The chart on "What people use circulating documents?" brought out the interesting point that under the

\*These graphs and charts have been released by the American Library Association to the Superintendent of Documents and they are now installed in the library of that office where they are ready for the use of the office, the Government printer and visitors.

heading of Education come the largest number of users. Business came second, with Agriculture, and Social life, third and fourth in percentages.

5) The approximate popularity of subjects was shown in a graph which gave Agriculture a little less than one-half of the circle, with Commerce, Education, Geology and Mining making a good showing, but Welfare and Labor had but small portions.

6) A map of the United States gave the location of the 164 public library Government depositories, with the 1920 census population returns for each state and showed 8 states without such a library, even tho the average is one Government depository in a public library for every 644,576 persons in the United States.

7) The last chart showed the number of government depositories in the United States, and that a little less than two-thirds are in libraries other than public libraries, which means two-thirds give specialized service only; this means that a little more than one-third are in public libraries giving service to all classes of people in a community. The influence of this percentage was clearly shown in the chart on classes of people using circulating documents which gave the largest use to educational circles. This is directly traceable to the fact that teachers are trained in schools and colleges having government depositories. The lower percentages for business, agriculture, social service showed that the practical, everyday use depends upon the public library. Therefore for a more practical, popular and wider use of Government publications there should be more depositories in public libraries in order that a general service may be given instead of a specialized.

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A pamphlet which is sure to be welcomed by teachers is A list of books for the first six grades, compiled by Miss Mary J. Booth, librarian, Eastern Illinois State Teachers' college. An extended notice of Miss Booth's book will be given later.

### A Doll Theatre

#### Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.

At Forbes library we have found the doll tableaux more attractive and effective than pictures for teaching the children about other countries and different periods.

Our first dolls, an Alsatian school boy and girl, were sent us from France by a friend who was collecting souvenirs of the war for the library. A wax doll was given by a lady leaving town. It was nearly 50 years old and was dressed in a silk gown of that period. She was considered too fine to play with, so had always lived in a glass case. Then two Puritan dolls were obtained from the Olde Deerfield Doll Shop for the Pilgrim tercentenary. A real Indian doll, which had once belonged to a Blackfoot child, an Indian chief and a squaw with a papoose on her back and an Esquimau were bought for us by a friend spending the winter in California. A Chinese lady was given by a missionary in China.

We exhibited them in a glass case which we had. This is thirty-six inches high, thirty-four wide and fourteen deep. It answers the purpose well, but would be better if it were a little deeper. When the Indian dolls were first shown, we used real little pine trees and the wigwam which came with the Olde Deerfield paper dolls. This was too small, but it suggested the painting of backgrounds for the doll case. These are painted on cloth and follow the broad lines of scenery used in a theatre. We were fortunate to be able to get the scenic artist at our municipal theatre to do the work. We tell him exactly what we want and usually furnish a picture. The street of an Alsatian village was taken from *L'histoire d'Alsace* by Hansi. We arrange our school children as if walking down the street. A Dutch windmill with a small group of buildings by a canal was taken from a book of stories of Holland. This, used with a Dutch doll and boat, makes a vivid picture of the country. The "Old

Indian house" which stood the attack of the Indians on Deerfield in February, 1704 was copied from an old print. This makes an effective background for Stephen Williams and Thankful Stebbins, the Deerfield dolls who are named for children taken captive at that time. We try to have both dolls and background accurate in order to bring to the children as much of the spirit of the country or time as possible. We plan to have at least one story hour given to the country or period that we are representing. Pictures from the art department and a list of children's books on the subject are posted on the bulletin board. When the Indian dolls were shown, some Indian curios were borrowed and exhibited. When we had out the Chinese doll, we had quite an exhibit of children's clothing, Chinese toys and other articles interesting to children—all borrowed from friends. A friend in Chinese costume told the children about her trip to China at one of the story hours. The Dutch doll and boat were loaned by a teacher in the art department of Smith college. The same friend loaned two charming little dolls in eighteenth century costume which she had brought from Bath, England. She planned the background for the "room" in which they were shown, and one of the art students carried out the idea.

Some of our dolls have been given to us and some we have had friends buy for us when abroad. We have only made a beginning. Our aim is to get enough dolls to coöperate with the geography teacher, so that when they are studying a country the children can be sent to the library not only for books, but also to see a scene in that country.

The doll case may be used for other tableaux. At Thanksgiving we represented the first Thanksgiving. As the tables were set out of doors, we used our forest background. We loaded our table with turkey, venison, clams, etc. We used our Puritan dolls as Pilgrims, so Stephen as Governor Bradford was conducting the Indian chief to the table

and Thankful was a Pilgrim maiden who served. At Christmas we used the background we have for the Esquimaux and had Santa Claus with his reindeer just starting from the Northland with a sleigh load of gifts.

For Lincoln's birthday and for Washington's we placed a flag around three sides of the case and used it for a background for a portrait of the hero. Tableaux might be made if we had the dolls. The capabilities of the doll case are limited only by our resources and ingenuity.

Our children just love the tableaux, and they attract just as much attention from the boys as the girls, even the big boys. We believe that other children would enjoy them just as much and that it is entirely practical for other libraries. Let your friends who are going abroad know what you are trying to do and don't be afraid to borrow.

MYRA L. BOYNTON,  
Children's librarian.

#### Library Exhibit

##### At Cleveland building show

The city of Cleveland threw open its immense new Public Hall in April. The first important event to take place in the hall was a building exposition. Since the occasion was a notable one from a local standpoint and one which promised a large attendance, the Public library obtained permission from the authorities to put in a library exhibit.

The space was a corridor at one side of the auditorium, which meant that the exhibit had to be strung out in a line about 80 feet long, interrupted by exit doorways. These conditions determined the character of the display.

The display consisted of ten units in uniform style. Each unit consisted of a beaverboard panel, 4 feet by 5 feet, with its top edge 7 feet above the floor. Against the panel, about 40 inches from the floor was placed a shallow show case, 15 inches wide by 54 inches long. The cases were home-made affairs used in previous exhibits

and glazed with what had once been book case doors.

Upon the ten panels was placed a series of ten silhouette posters about 54 inches by 30 inches. These posters, done in dark brown on buff detail paper such as draftsmen use, told how the library helps the Homemaker family in its everyday life. Working out the house plans, choosing house furnishings, managing the house, reading at home, and planting the home garden were the subjects of some of the posters. The artist was Corydon W. Bell of Cleveland.

In the show-case which accompanied each panel, except two, was placed an exhibit of books appropriate to the subject of the poster above it.

A special list of books was prepared, entitled, "Applying the library to the home." Other lists and folders were also provided, including "A little story of a big year" which summarized in a popular way, the library's annual report. At the end of the exposition—it closed on May 2, after 10 swarming days, nearly 16,500 pieces of printed matter had been given out.

To counteract the unfavorable effect of the somewhat out-of-the-way location of the exhibit, a couple of hundred neat-looking placards were distributed about the building, bearing the words: "—and Don't Forget the Public Library Exhibit in the West Vestibule." These proved effective.

A library representative was in attendance afternoons and evenings. Her duties were to interest visitors, do explaining, place lists for distribution about the exposition building, to put the "Don't Forget" placards in strategic positions, make friends with other exhibitors, note reactions and observe crowd psychology.

One of the handsomest compliments which the library ever received came from a little brown-eyed mother who stopped to look at the library exhibit. Because it unquestionably applies to many libraries and may be serviceable as "ammunition" elsewhere, it is repeated here. Said this lady:

"My husband is a college graduate and I'm a university graduate too. I planned to keep abreast with my boys, now fourteen and fifteen years old, in their reading. But I have three smaller children and my home to care for. So I have failed to do many of the things I planned to do.

But the Library stepped in. It has been the most wonderful help in moulding the boys' taste and in giving them a love of the very best reading. It has kept them busy so that they have not had the time nor taste for bad associations. I can see the effect on their character.

I just thought I would tell that to a librarian some day so that when she is downcast and wonders whether it is all worth while, she may remember what one mother feels and know that many others mothers feel the same way."

And that was almost worth all the bother of the exhibit.

#### Try a Booth at the Fair

"Well that is the first time I ever saw the public library trying to make more work for itself," was one of the comments heard by a tired library assistant, on the hottest day of the year, while she was on duty in the library booth at the Better Homes and Industrial exposition held in Hamilton, Ontario, not long since.

The library booth was one of 150 that made up the exposition. Altho such an undertaking had never been considered by the library trustees they were enthusiastic from the first as were also the heads of departments and most of the staff. The matter of expense, always a serious consideration with any library, was easily overcome. The local realty board donated the floor space; an office supply company furnished mahogany bookcases; the book stores loaned new copies of the books we wished to display; members of the staff volunteered their services when needed; and the staff rest room was drawn upon for a rug, table and chairs.

We were so anxious to interest the majority that we showed too diverse a

collection of books. With space for about 300 volumes we displayed 50 well-illustrated books for children, 100 or more books as first purchases for a home library, a small collection of books about Canada or by Canadians, and devoted the balance of our space to books on home planning and home making.

Four out of the six nights of the exposition the crowds were so large that little chance was offered for lingering before the library, or any other booth. It was a case of keep moving or be walked upon and exhibitors could do little but pass out free material advertising their wares. It was on these nights that the library attendants gave out 6000 folders describing the opportunities offered by the library. On the other two nights, the crowds were made up of leisurely, information seeking people who enjoyed all the sights from the woman in the beauty parlor, with hair nine feet long, to the real water running off the asphalt roof of the model cottage.

Among the books we found the most popular shown were "How to plan, finance and build your own home," the two books by the Jacksons "How to select furnishings for the home," and "Color schemes for the home and model interiors" by Frohne & Jackson. Close seconds were "How to make your own hats," "How to make lampshades," and "The Boston Cooking-School book." As a class, the 600's shown were more popular than the books for children or those for a home library.

Our experience during the week brought out the fact that more library publicity was needed. Life-long residents confessed that they had neither used nor visited the library, while residents of fewer years had not yet found our buildings or did not understand that the privileges were free. Comments such as "I can never find anything when I go to the library, there are so many old books on the shelves," or "I never see books like these at the library," showed the need of a picked collection in a special section, or better still, in an open shelf-room in preference to the present open stacks, and the desirability of an at-

tendant to explain the workings of the catalog and the location of books on the shelves.

Working with people en masse as we did during this exposition brought us new ideas and inspiration as well as advertised the library to the public. Remarks such as that quoted at the beginning of this article had their beneficial effect as well as the more complimentary ones. We were all impressed with the bigness of the task of trying to reach the mass of people who had not yet become users of the library and, after we had rested up a bit, were able to go at this task with new enthusiasm.

EARL W. BROWNING.

A most unique flag in the form of a map showing the extent of service of the county library among the branches and schools of Kern county, California, was prepared for the county fair by the county librarian, Mrs Julia G. Babcock. The exhibit consisted of posters, photographs of the library and its branches and displays of books, particularly for children. Reading lists prepared by Miss Wilhelmenia Harper were distributed in connection with the book display.

The Public library of Anderson, Indiana held an exhibit at the Madison county fair in connection with the County historical society. The two associations had their exhibit in a tent, provided with seats, fans and ice water, and in addition, daily papers and current magazines for those who cared to read. A display of late and interesting books attracted attention and many lists of books on various subjects were distributed, including reading courses sent out by the U. S. bureau of education.

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Education is not a luxury, but an imperative necessity of our times, and the State, in order to ensure the culture of the citizens that are to decide its destinies and provide for the conquest of power in factory and workshop, must make adequate provision for its extension and development.

**Report of an A. L. A. Section  
Meeting at Detroit**

The college and reference librarians held an interesting meeting on June 28, with 300 present. Mr C. J. Barr, assistant librarian of Yale university, presided.

Mr H. M. Lydenberg reported concerning foreign periodicals of the War period. He stated that five large packages of periodicals for American libraries were ready for shipment thru the Smithsonian bureau of international exchange. Two lists of *desiderata* of German libraries are being sent to various libraries which are to receive duplicates from abroad. Those who are not supplied are asked to report so that the question of reprinting may be taken up.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr Gerould reported that a desire for a simpler form of statistics had been expressed but no suggestions had been made. Many librarians find it difficult to get the same statistics for each year on account of the change in forms or organization of the reports.

Mr Hanson reported on printed cards for monograph series, stating that the work that had formerly been done by the A. L. A. Publishing Board on A. L. A. lists of serials analyzed, thru coöperation of certain university and reference libraries, had been taken over by the H. W. Wilson Company and the entries for 57 series were to be printed in the *International Index*. Many of the series were made up of sizable monographs and the need of printed cards was realized. The committee is hopeful of receiving subscribers for 50 cards for all titles in each series. Considerable interest has been manifested by foreign libraries.

Mr Tisdell, superintendent of documents, reported that the manuscript for the Sixty-fourth Congressional catalog would be ready for distribution in the fall. No assurance could be given in regard to the *Check-list*.

A formal paper on inter-library loans was presented by Anne S. Pratt of Yale university. The purpose of the inter-

library loan is accompanied by the need of some form of union catalog which will make it easy to locate the unusual book. Inter-library loans are on the increase, the increase at Yale being 50 per cent in 10 years. The cost of searching references, preparing for shipment and answering correspondence suggests the question of possible charges to cover the actual expense. Photostat reproduction was suggested as one way to avoid these costs.

Various libraries presented their methods in inter-library loans. Yale sends by express because of the cost; the John Crerar library limits loans to two weeks without renewal. It was suggested that a charge of 50 cents per loan be made by the loaning library to cover necessary expenses.

Joseph G. Pyle gave a description of the James Jerome Hill reference library at St. Paul, Minn., which is endowed for permanent maintenance and is administered to serve the largest public. The policy is to include reference works on every subject except medicine and law. Mr Hill directed that only a limited number of the latest and most authoritative works on each subject be included in the collection. Superseded books were to be thrown away. The library regards the Northwest as its field, and thru its policy of inter-library loans, hopes to be of great service.

W. W. Bishop of the University of Michigan outlined the preparation for a bookbuying trip abroad. One contemplating the trip should procure from the library's recognized agents a general authorization to the dealers thruout the country, guaranteeing payment of purchases which are shipped to the agent. This will cost 10 per cent for handling but is worth it. A list of holdings and *desiderata* in the fields of purchase may be carried by arranging the titles on typewritten cards in three columns and reducing by photostat. In this manner, 4000 titles may be arranged in a small space. Copies of this should be sent to Leipzig or Paris in case the original list is lost. There should be margins on the

lists of *desiderata* to provide for notations. If careful preparation is made before-hand, purchases can be made to great advantage in Europe.

Miss Edith M. Coulter in discussing the university librarian, his preparation and position in relation to the academic departments of the university, said the library staff should offer advanced bibliographic instruction to students of universities. The standing of university librarians may be improved by 1) Standardization of professional schools; 2) Raising the requirements for appointment to university library positions; 3) Encouraging continued study on the part of individual librarians. The library school degree of Bachelor of library science is unfortunate since the bachelor degree is associated with the completion of undergraduate study. A suggestion was made that a certificate might be granted for the one year course and a professional degree, L. S., on completion of the two year course.

Library schools should be connected with institutions of higher learning. There is need for a library school offering an advanced course leading to a higher professional degree equivalent to Doctor of philosophy.

In the university library, there should be a well defined division between clerical and professional assistants and admission to the professional group should be based on university education and a library school degree, combined with scholarly interest and willingness to continue study. Promotion from one grade to another should be based on meritorious and scholarly work. Librarians should advance in the profession by study and research. Each member of the staff should take some subject for his specialty and be known for merit in that line. For definite accomplishments of this, the following resolutions were adopted: 1) Presentation to the Association of American library schools of the great need for standardization of courses and uniformity of degrees in library schools; 2) A survey of universi-

ties and publication of the results with a view of determining a) The status of university librarians and b) The most advantageous location for a school of advanced librarianship.

Mr E. A. Henry of the University of Chicago said that in order to care for the large use of reserve books, extra copies were purchased and rented to the students. Three classes of rented books were observed: Sets of books in use in courses rented for the entire quarter, at a charge of about one-fifth cost of books; single volumes rented for the quarter; books loaned at the rate of three cents a day, with a minimum charge of 10 cents. Care must be taken not to order too many sets for courses where the books are required to be changed, nor for courses which are not given twice a year.

Mr Manchester pointed out that the books were very useful for loans in extension work and the student acquired more from his required reading if the book was at hand at most convenient seasons.

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At a recent meeting of the California Library association held in San Diego, Mrs Roger Welles, wife of Rear Admiral Welles, gave an interesting address on Some future themes in American literature.

In her address, Mrs Welles made a comparison of the Oriental methods of thought as pictured by American and English authors from Orientals of the Treaty ports, who are not typical, and the real methods of thought. She also emphasized the wealth of material that is being let go to waste among the American Indians, who have a mythology as old and as definitely beautiful as anything the Greeks have evolved, she said. In Arizona and New Mexico the fast dwindling Pueblos still retain their characteristics and ceremonials exactly as they gave them 1000 years before the Christian era, and would make splendid themes for American literature.

**Special Libraries Association**  
**Report of Detroit meeting**

The report of the Special Libraries association meeting at Detroit records a company of 300 librarians at the first meeting. John A. Russell, editor of the *Michigan Manufacturer*, and formerly president of the Detroit board of commerce, presented an address in which he stressed the practical value of special library work in connection with foreign trade extension.

At the second general meeting, Ward Gavett of R. E. Polk & Company pointed out the importance of library service in solving business problems of distribution of commodities. Modern business firms are analyzing the market for their goods and such investigations can be made increasingly effective by the use of properly directed library service.

Dr John M. Gries, chief of the Division of building and housing of the U. S. department of commerce, told of the work of his department. This work is based upon facts and special libraries can be of real service in locating such facts and in acting as distributors of the Commerce department's data and information.

In a paper by A. E. White, director of Engineering research of the University of Michigan, it was stated that the field of industrial library service had hardly been scratched and that there is need for selling high-grade technical library service to industrial establishments.

At the third general meeting, Francis E. Cady of the General Electric Company of Cleveland pointed out the value of intelligent understanding of what research is on the part of the technical librarian. This paper will be printed in full in *Special Libraries*.

Dr Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit bureau of government research, urged the need for collecting information about government and the importance of educating the public to an understanding of civic affairs. There is definite need that the facts concerning government should get before the public and library service is one of the most important agencies in this work.

Sessions were held with group meetings of those interested in various subjects. "The personality of the special librarian" was discussed in a group presided over by Miss Frances S. Cox. Miss Elsie L. Baechtold gave the outstanding qualifications as courage, stick-to-itiveness, anticipation, vision, tact, intuition and sympathy with the job. H. H. B. Meyer stressed the three c's—character, culture and clarity of expression.

"The training of the special librarian" was the subject discussed at the second group meeting. C. C. Houghton, librarian of Poor's Publishing Company, New York, gave some important points necessary in the training of the special librarian. Miss C. R. Barnett, librarian, U. S. department of agriculture, and Ernest J. Reece of the Library school of the New York public library, also discussed the subject. Miss Rebecca B. Rankin told of the tendency in public libraries toward well-defined special collections with central administration.

At the third group meeting the subject was The objective of the special librarian. Floyd J. Miller of the *Detroit News* told of the objective of his type of work in serving a great newspaper and the visit to the library itself was a rare treat. George A. Deveneau of the R. H. Donnelley Corporation, Chicago, stressed the importance of knowing the policies of one's firm and urged special librarians to "set knowledge to work." (See also P. L. 27:433.)

The last half of the meeting was taken up by reports from special library associations in different parts of the country. Miss Jean E. Graffen of the Free library of Philadelphia spoke of the work in Philadelphia; Prof H. E. Howe, of the Boston association and Miss Alta B. Claflin, of the Cleveland club.

The convention was fortunate in having a delegate from the far west in the person of Miss Mary R. Bean, representing the Special Libraries association of Southern California. Miss Bean gave an interesting account of the recent organization of her association. At the

termination of this report, upon motion of Mr Hyde, a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of Miss Bean's presence at the convention and congratulating the Special Libraries association of Southern California on the effectiveness with which they have organized.

At the first business meeting the total membership was reported as 800 and the balance in the treasury, \$1000. Reports of the various committees showed progress. The president, in speaking of the cordial reception of the publication, *The Commercial librarian* and the Department of commerce, read a letter of acknowledgment of the help the report had been to the Department of commerce.

Following are the officers elected to serve the coming year: Rebecca B. Rankin, president; Lewis A. Armistead, first vice-president; Alta B. Claffin, second vice-president; Alfred B. Lindsay, secretary-treasurer; Nelson W. McCombs, assistant secretary-treasurer; Bertha V. Hartzell and Louise Keller, executive board.

At the second business session, various announcements and routine reports were offered. Among the reports adopted was one relating to the subject of certification which stated that the subject had not been sufficiently developed to warrant specific recommendations at the time, and that a summary and bibliography of certification, with a request for an opinion on which the Special Libraries' attitude might be based be prepared and presented in an early number of *Special Libraries*.

Resolutions were adopted acknowledging with pleasure and appreciation on the part of the association the activities under the administration which had just come to an end. The association also acknowledged special indebtedness to the unfailing energy, deep interest and guiding hand of the president, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr. Expressions of appreciation were also offered to Miss O. Louise Evans, to Miss Adelaide R. Hasse and to Miss Christine H. Haller. There was special expression of regret and deep loss sustained by the association in the death

of Miss E. R. Oberly, librarian of the Bureau of plant industry, U. S. department of agriculture.

The newly elected president, Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, was greeted with great applause when she was introduced. After thanking the association for the honor conferred, Miss Rankin outlined the work for the coming year, which was heartily endorsed.

#### Library Workers Association

The Library Workers association held its third annual meeting at Detroit, July 29. The main topic for discussion was the report on the questionnaire on library training which had been sent to both libraries and library schools.

The library schools were found to favor a system whereby credits for library school work may be obtained at different times. They approved granting credits for work at summer schools, provided it was the equivalent of other school work, but a few saw some difficulty in standardizing such courses. The question of the standardizing authority remained unsolved. In this connection, attention was called to the point that instead of the profession standardizing the schools, the schools seemed to regulate the profession. On the question of the possibility and merit of correspondence courses, opinion was evenly divided.

The questionnaire for libraries was to ascertain the general practice along these lines of library training and the answers proved that the practice differed almost universally with each library. The question whether libraries could successfully train their assistants and fit them for promotion was answered in the affirmative by the majority, an answer that a general review of the members of the profession proves substantially correct. On the question of a time allowance for training assistants, in libraries, answers varied from granting time for both recitation and study, time for recitation only, to so many hours per week or no time allowance at all.

On the question of direct recognition in salary for assistants taking additional

training courses, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that direct recognition would be given provided that the assistants' work was more efficient and valuable to the library for having taken the course.

One librarian wrote that if an assistant wanted to take a special course during the summer he would be inclined to think that the assistant was merely remedying deficiencies in her preparation.

In connection with this the point was brought up that few libraries can afford to pay enough to provide for an entire staff of fully equipped assistants, that is, with college and library school preparation. Since they cannot afford to meet such a standard, they may expect to get either people without preparation and provide no incentive for preparation, or others with possibilities. They may assist these to add to their equipment, but after proper recognition of the library's assistance, the salaries should increase in proportion to the increased equipment. Many of the librarians stated their willingness to aid in any effort towards the correlation and standardization of the unaccredited library school course, altho several had doubts as to the advisability of so much standardization.

Mr Dana said that if the Library Workers association had done nothing else, it had justified its existence by sending out and publishing such a questionnaire—that one of the things most needed in the library profession as in all others nowadays, was a question mark—a constant interrogation as to why and how various things were done and if another way might not be better. One of the greatest mistakes in the profession was a too placid acceptance of things as they are; the tendency to follow too closely the paths laid out twenty or forty years ago. Conditions have changed. A flood of print is inundating the country. Mail-order catalogs, pamphlets, all varieties of magazines are finding a way to remote hamlets and are developing a class of readers which a new school of

librarians must face. Are the systems under which we have worked and the methods of training we have produced still adequate to meet present conditions?

The question has been raised whether we are standardizing the schools or the schools standardizing us? They grew out of earlier conditions. Are they fixed or flexible? Have they been required to note and develop along the lines that will meet present and future conditions? Are librarians fully conscious of what they need to know?

Miss Adelaide Hasse in speaking, by request, of the work of her school for business librarians, said that the school was still in a formulative state. The course of instruction was being developed thru the problems it was called upon to face. Duncan's Commercial Research is used as a text. Such things as cataloging and classification are not taught. It is assumed that the student knows these things. They are taught, or have found out as a group, how to collect and present in the best form, complete information on any phase of industry.

Discussion of pensions in libraries was led by Miss Ernestine Rose who outlined the New York public library's effort to establish a pension system. She pointed out the difficulty of getting public support for such a measure by an institution privately controlled and the relative worth of a person as over against higher salaries.

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There is evidently in mankind an innate truthfulness which at present is discouraged by a variety of things, among them, the written word in careless hands. The more complex our civilization, the more room there is for misunderstanding. Those who handle literature may be alive to its importance, but is this enough? *Action* is what is needed, as well as constant vigilance and a serious determination to protect good literature. There are certain classes of books that can and should be improved and there is great need of proper classification in accordance with character and relative value.—J. W. L.

### New Branch Building

The new Bergen branch of the Free public library of Jersey City, N. J., was opened to the public on June 20. The dedication exercises were most interesting and the large audience was shown thru the building, all greatly pleased.

The new branch building is a plain, substantial one, built of granite and light brown brick, trimmed with granite finish terra cotta. The building (86x70) is of fire-proof construction, two stories and a basement, setting back about 20 feet from the building line. Thruout the floors and woodwork are of oak and the furniture is of quartered oak, finished to correspond with the woodwork.

On the main floor, there are steel stacks sufficient to shelve about 18,000 volumes and wall shelving in the reading, reference and children's rooms for several thousand additional volumes.

The reading room, which is 23x58 feet is brilliantly lighted, as is the children's room, on the opposite side. Open fire-places in the reading and children's rooms add to the attractiveness.

The stairway to the second floor opens into a large square hall which will serve as an exhibition room. The reference room, 23x32 feet, with smaller study rooms at each end, is on this floor. A room for exhibition and museum purposes, 23x48 feet, occupies the northern side of the second floor. In the rear are work rooms and rooms for the staff, very pleasantly furnished.

The auditorium is in the basement and is equipped with motion picture booth, speaker's platform and waiting rooms. There are other smaller rooms here that may be used for class rooms, etc.

The electric lighting system furnishes general illumination from ceiling fixtures. The larger rooms are ventilated by electrically operated ventilators.

The total cost of the new building, including everything was about \$200,000. The building was erected and furnished well within the figures of the original contract, an unusual situation, there being very few changes from the plans first adopted. Messrs Grange & Sloan of New York City were the architects.

The furniture, stacks and museum cases were installed by Library Bureau, and the heating, ventilating, plumbing and electrical work by local contractors.

The Bergen branch now contains about 12,000 volumes and new books are being added daily. The circulation for home reading in 1921 amounted to 178,102v. and during the year 73,332 persons used the reading and reference rooms. E. W. M.

There was not even standing room left at the opening exercises of the new Fair Grounds branch library of Des Moines, Iowa. The program consisted of music furnished by a community glee club and orchestra, short talks by the mayor and the president of the Library Board and an address upon the "Library and the Community" by the Honorable James B. Weaver, with responses by local residents. After the program the members of the Willard School Mothers' club served frappe. Two story hours were held in the afternoon of the opening day and the children taxed the capacity of the branch at their sessions.

This branch was opened as the result of splendid community effort which is worthy of mention. One thousand residents and taxpayers signed a petition to have the library established and all have taken an enthusiastic interest in its progress. Many citizens contributed the work on the building. The Manual training department of Willard school made benches for the children's reading tables. The Parent-Teachers association presented money for the purchase of "Washington's Constitutional Address," by Violet Oakley, and a number of others helped in various ways.

The room, 22x90 feet, was formerly occupied by a pool hall and now there are many remarks upon the wonderful transformation that has been accomplished. The walls are in a soft gray; there are crash curtains with a bright border at the windows; while pictures and books with the usual library furniture make a most inviting atmosphere.

G. D. R.

### Library Meetings

**Massachusetts**—The seventh annual institute for librarians conducted by the Massachusetts division of public libraries was held at Simmons college, Boston, in the second week of July. This institute is held primarily for the librarians of the small towns and rural communities, and their needs are considered exclusively in arranging the program. No classes in library technique are held, because librarians wishing such courses may attend the Simmons college summer school, to which the Public Library commission pays the tuition of from one to three small town librarians each summer. There was, however, a demonstration in bookmending given each day by Ruby Tillinghast.

There were a number of addresses on subjects in which the library is interested. The relations of the library to the school in general, the library and elementary schools, and the small town library and the public schools were presented.

The discussion of books in the afternoon was sincere and could scarcely fail to be helpful to those seeking knowledge to use in book service.

Miss Kathleen Jones gave an illustrated talk on Library buildings and equipment which also promised help. Observation of libraries was full of interest as presented, all the way from the account of Miss Donnelly who had visited from coast to coast, to that of Miss O'Herron who was one of the library visitors of the state, and who used the telling title, A librarian with a duster.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to a round-table discussion of library problems, conducted by Miss E. Louise Jones, and tho the thermometer stood at 93 degrees, the audience remained thruout the whole session.

Nearly 250 persons registered for the institute; 10 states besides Massachusetts were represented, 84 cities and towns of Massachusetts, 56 of these being distinctly small towns. Of

these, 30 librarians were guests of the Division of public libraries. Four hospital, one prison and two business librarians were registered, and nine library trustees were present.

**Vermont**—Twelve district meetings were held during May and June at the following libraries: Middlebury, Wallingford, North Bennington, Townsend, Brandon, Shelburne, Essex Junction, White River Junction, Washington, St. Johnsbury, Newport and Swanton, under the auspices of the State library association and the Library commission.

The same general program was carried out for all the meetings. An exhibit of the aids in book selection, such as *The Booklist*, *Buying list of books for small libraries*, *Best Books*, published by the New York state library, Bacon's Children's catalog, Children's books for first purchase, and others, served as an introduction to an informal discussion of the most useful aids from the point of view of the small library.

A talk on mending supplies and a mending demonstration given by Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, president of the former library association, and by Mrs Helen M. Richards, evoked much interest.

Book reviews were given, based on a prepared list, altho the discussions were by no means limited to this. It served merely as a point of departure.

Supplies for a simplified Newark charging system were at hand and were explained to any one who was interested in installing a new charging system.

Publicity posters, library posters, a Children's Book Week poster, a Book Review bulletin, and movie slides advertising the library were used as samples of library publicity material.

The new bookwagon began its public career in the Vermont library world at the Essex Junction meeting, carrying books, supplies, exhibit material and two passengers. It was also used for the meetings at White River Junction, Washington and St. Johnsbury.

A note concerning the thirteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest library association states that a high average level was maintained throughout, both in papers and discussions. The program was interesting, well designated and well balanced. The effort throughout was, without belittling mechanical processes, to give those present some idea of the dignity of routine tasks because of their necessity.

#### Coming meetings

The annual meeting of the Kentucky library association will be held at Berea college, October 12-14.

The Michigan library association will hold its annual meeting at Flint, October 24-25.

Iowa library association will meet at Cedar Rapids, October 23-25. W. F. Riley, Des Moines, is president.

The Wisconsin library association will hold its annual meeting at Milwaukee, October 9-10.

The annual meeting of the Texas library association will be held in Austin, October 25-27. Miss Dorothy Amann of Dallas is president.

The annual meeting of the Ohio library association will be held at Van Wert, October 24-26.

A conference of librarians from Southeastern states will be held at Signal Mountain, Tenn., November 2-4. Special rates have been accorded. Miss Ruth M. Barker, Cossitt library, Memphis, Tenn., is chairman of the Committee on arrangements.

A regional conference will be held in St. Joseph, Mo., October 17-19. The conference has been designated as a regional meeting of the A. L. A. for Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

Railroad rates of one and one-half fare for the round trip on the certificate plan will apply for members of state associations of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois and points in the Central and Southwestern Passenger association territory.

#### Notice to Illinois Librarians

The Illinois library association will meet at the Chicago Beach hotel, Hyde Park boulevard (51st St.) October 19-21.

For reservation, write directly to Chicago Beach hotel.

The tentative program is as follows:

#### Thursday morning, 10 a. m.—General session

Fifty years of library development in Illinois, Mary Eileen Ahern, editor, *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*.

The Chicago public library—a double anniversary, Carl B. Roden, librarian. Greeting from the American Library Association, George B. Utley, president, A. L. A.

#### Thursday afternoon, 2 p. m.—Sectional meetings.

Public library section—Chairman, Gladys Allison, organizer, Extension division, State library.

Trustees section—Chairman, M. F. Gallagher, Evanston public library.

School library section—Chairman, Clara Hadley, High School library, Decatur.

College and reference section—Chairman, Fanny R. Jackson, Western, Ill., State teachers college.

#### Friday morning, 9 a. m.—General session

School libraries in Illinois—F. G. Edwards, superintendent of schools, Marshall, Ill.

The Minnesota plan—Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school libraries, St. Paul.

The library and the school—Hannah Logasa, School of education, University of Chicago.

A recommendation for Illinois—Martha Wilson, Lincoln library, Springfield. (Chairman Education committee).

#### Friday evening, 7 p. m.

Dinner meeting, in charge of Chicago library club, with Chicago authors as speakers.

#### Saturday morning, 9 a. m.—General session

Community consciousness—Lorado Taft, sculptor, Chicago.

Book symposium—Leader, Mrs Carl B. Roden, Chicago.

Election of officers.

There will be no official sessions scheduled for Thursday evening or Friday afternoon. These will be left free for social features, conferences, recreation, etc.

The above synopsis does not indicate reports of officers and of committees, which will, of course, be included in their proper places.

The details of the programs for the various sectional meetings indicate that they will be of unusual value and interest, with pertinent topics and excellent speakers.

All sessions will be held at the Chicago Beach hotel, except the sectional meetings of the College and reference and the School libraries section; these will meet at the University of Chicago.

### Library Meeting in China

A letter from Y. F. Hung, librarian, National Southeastern university, Nanking, sends the following account of a library meeting held in China. Mr Hung's letter is full of courage in regard to the library future in China:

The annual conference of the National Association for the Promotion of Education was held at Tsinanfu, Shantung, on July 3-8, 1922. During these days, the sessions of the Library section formulated the following proposals. Opinions were expressed and ways of carrying them out were suggested.

1. That all schools should have instruction in the use of books.

2. That the normal schools in China should offer courses in Library science.

3. That extension of school libraries should be emphasized.

4. That the chief places, such as Shanghai, Hankow, etc., including provincial capitals, should establish libraries.

5. That a National library should be properly established in Peking.

6. That the publishers of new books should present one volume to the Board of Education, and one volume to the National library.

7. That primary schools, within certain regions, should unite to establish circulating libraries.

8. That a committee for the study of Library science should be organized by the National association for the promotion of education.

The following librarians were invited to the meetings of the Library section:

S. K. Chen, registrar of Peking High Normal college.

K. C. Chu, cataloger of the Southeastern University library.

D. U. Doo, library commissioner of the Educational commission of Kwangtung.

Y. F. Hung, librarian of Southeastern university.

T. Y. Seng, librarian of Boone university.

S. B. Sung, librarian of the School of Commerce, Southeastern university.

T. C. Tai, librarian of Tsing Hua college.

Mrs. T. C. Tai (Julie Rummelhoff), cataloger of Tsing Hua College library.

### A New Kind of Story-Telling

Through the broadcasting station KDKA of the Westinghouse Company, some of the children's librarians from the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh are telling stories to the little children.

Fairy tales and animal stories prove to be the most popular. "The Three Bears" was repeated at the request of a little sick girl who liked that one especially. The boys who are used to coming to the little children's story hour are hurrying to finish their radio sets so that they can "listen in" and those who have them tell us, with great glee, that they heard their own children's librarian the other night, thus proving that the personality and voice of the story-teller count.

It is harder for the person telling the story to talk into a hole in a box, instead of having a visible group of interested listeners; but it is surprising how, with a little practice, an audience can be visualized so strongly that one does not feel that she is merely thinking aloud.

Definite reports have reached Pittsburgh from places as distant as Schenectady, New York and Galesburg, Illinois that the stories were distinctly heard and greatly enjoyed. This certainly increases the radius of influence of our work with children.

### Interesting Things in Print

The Outline history of the New York library club is furnishing a serial for the *Library Club Bulletin*. Material for the history is being prepared by Mr E. F. Stevens.

Mrs Virginia Cleaver Bacon, Riverside '15, librarian of Park college, Parkville, Mo., has written a story "The Path Treader" which appears in the August, 1922, number of *Scribner's Magazine*.

The Indianapolis public library has revised and enlarged the Suggested reading list for beginning librarians in their training classes. A few changes have been made and a number of new titles added to the list.

An article on The growth of hospital libraries by Miss E. Kathleen Jones of the Department of education, Massachusetts, appeared in *The Modern Hospital* for May and June. The article has been reprinted separately.

The Public library of Newark, N. J., has issued a series of 10 blotters representing its business branch and giving photographs of the various activities and advantages offered to the business world by the use of its contents and opportunities.

An interesting bit of publicity was a series of articles which was published in the *Oregon Journal's* corner called, "Know your Portland." These articles, about 200 words in length, on the work of the different departments and the different activities and phases of the library's work, ran for a month and called forth a great deal of favorable comment and interest.

A revised and enlarged edition of Guide to the use of libraries; a manual for college and university students, by Margaret Hutchins, Alice S. Johnson and Margaret Williams, has been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company. This was prepared at the University of Illinois library school as the manual for the use of the students. It has been rewritten so as to make it useful for general teaching purposes. (See P. L. 25; 475.)

A revised and somewhat enlarged edition of Martha Wilson's School library management has been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company. The strong points and valuable material found in this volume of Miss Wilson's have been commented on before in PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Continued extension of school libraries thruout the country calls for just such help as *School library management* offers. A third edition of the volume warrants the belief that school librarians are finding it a helpful tool in their work.

A piece of bibliographical work which should be of much value has just been issued by the Kansas City public library. It was prepared by Miss Irene Gentry and is in two parts; one is an alphabetical short author and title list of every-book referred to in Wells' Outline of history; the other is alphabetical under chapters. Both of these are based on the original English edition, issued in parts, with additions from the two volume American edition and the one volume English edition.

*The Sunday Missoulian* of July 9 gives a very interesting account of the town of Bonner, Montana. The writer calls it "an unconsciously model town, with a one word industrial creed, 'Co-operation.'"

In the account is an interesting item concerning the traveling library service, which is highly commended. This service is given by means of a car which is lined with book shelves filled with books for the lumber jacks at various points where the lumbering industry of the town is carried on. The car is hitched onto log trains at intervals and in this way the men in the woods are supplied with the latest reading matter.

The story of how Miss Ruth Worden, county librarian, and originator of the idea, "put it over from cold indifference on the part of everybody to the warmest appreciation and pride by the same group," is an interesting one.

The library of the U. S. department of agriculture has recently issued nos. 2 and 4, in its mimeographed series of *Bibliographical Contributions*. No. 2 is

"A Checklist of publications of the state agricultural experiment stations on the subject of plant pathology, 1876-1920." This list was prepared in the Bureau of Plant Industry library by Miss Eunice R. Oberly, librarian, and Miss Jessie M. Allen, assistant librarian, being completed by the latter after Miss Oberly's death. It comprises 179 pages and gives a general survey of the work in the various stations on plant pathology as shown in their publications. No. 4 is entitled "Bibliography on the preservation of fruits and vegetables in transit and storage, with annotations." It consists of 78 pages and was prepared by Miss Katharine G. Rice in the library of the Bureau of markets and crop estimates (now the Bureau of agricultural economics).

The American Library Association has issued a "Graded list of books for children," compiled by the Elementary School committee of the National Education Association. About 850 books are included in the list. The entry for each gives author, title, publisher, price, descriptive note, and grade for which the book is suited.

The titles are arranged in three groups: Section A, grades 1-3, Section B, grades 4-6, Section C, grades 7-9. A list of 60 reference books (grades 1-9) and a list of valuable books now out of print are also included. There are complete title and subject indexes.

Anyone who uses or buys books for children will need this list.

235 pages, cloth. Price \$1.25.

#### Book Notes

Perhaps the most illuminative and informative book which has been issued on the subject is the recent volume, *The Work of the stock exchange* (Ronald). J. Edward Meeker, the author, as economist to the New York stock exchange, is able to offer a wealth of information not usually available. The organization of the stock exchange, its relations to investors, distribution of securities, service to investors and an explanation of "buying on margin," and "selling short," are most interestingly set out. The relation between the stock exchange and American business, as well as banking institutions, are most illuminating.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the building of the Southern Pacific railroad was the center of interest for a number of years. Those who are interested in public affairs will find the History of the Southern Pacific by Dr Stuart Daggett of the University of California a most fascinating story.

The building of this road, as well as the Central Pacific road, engrossed the attention of Congress for a number of years. The story of the construction of the Southern Pacific is also interesting because of the recital of political connections and results, and of the graphic portrayal of four great men of the day, Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins. The controversy, with the final adjustment, is all most interestingly told. This material is drawn from original sources and may be considered authentic in all its presentations.

A series of confessions by authors on "How I would sell my book if I were a bookseller," in a recent number of *The Bookseller* forms an interesting article.

Waldo R. Brown who compiled What's what in the labor movement, begins his contribution to the series with a quotation from Felix Dahn:

"To write a book is an easy task; it requires only pen and ink and some patient paper. To print a book is slightly more difficult . . . and to read a book still more difficult, as one must struggle against sleep. But the most difficult task that any one may attempt is to sell a book."

Mr Browne writes that his own book grew directly out of his experience as a bookseller. "I recalled the need," he writes, "so often indicated by many of our customers for what might be called a primer or A B C of labor affairs and relations and problems—a popular hand-book covering the whole groundwork of elementary information which is essential to any intelligent grasp of a subject that vitally concerns every human being today. There was no such book available and so I prepared one."

This suggests a new and proper school for training authors—of non-fiction, at any rate; forced apprenticeship to book-sellers would have the salutary effect of reducing the number of unnecessary books.

Lester F. Ward, a personal sketch, by Emily Palmer Cape. 208p. N. Y. Putnams, 1922.

Mrs Cape, who was associated with Dr Ward in the preparation of his work *Glimpses of the Cosmos*, has written on the personal and intimate life of this well known sociologist. His love of nature, his thought of religion, his sense of humor and other personal characteristics are brought out interestingly by incidents in his life.

It is not a formal biography. The chapter summing up Ward's system of philosophy will be of value to any one desiring his views in concise form.

### The Ohio Valley in Literature

The last few years have witnessed a great and significant development in the study (and incidentally, the collecting) of early Western literature, notably the source books of pioneer life and its backgrounds. Reprints have been made of such works as McAfee's *History of the war in the western country* and Doddridge's famous *Notes on the settlement and Indian wars*; and nearly every narrative of overland journeys is subject of eager pursuit by students of Western history. One evidence of this healthy interest is Miss Mary Meek Atkeson's paper, "A Study of the local literature of the Upper Ohio Valley, with special reference to the early pioneer and Indian tales," a dissertation of 62 pages published as *Contributions in English*, No. 2, of the Ohio State university at Columbus.

Miss Atkeson points out the importance of the Ohio Valley region in our history. There, a new freedom bloomed, and for many years patriotism constantly was put to the supreme test. Upon a Puritan background developed new ideals of self-reliance and conduct. Life in the backwoods furnished inexhaustible sources of narrative and romance, and gave rise to a

realism of literary form, in comparison with which we can place nothing but the literature of the prairie region, of nearly a century later. Behind it all was a dominant individual sense or spirit, a buoyancy and exuberance of feeling and will, which can be traced in even so many ways in contemporary literature. Its impress is strong enough to impel the author of this analytic study to write: ". . . on this first frontier beyond the mountains—the upper Ohio Valley region—what we think of today as the modern American spirit was born."

The characterization of this historical spirit forms the first part of the book. In the second part, we find an analysis of the ideals of life which came out of the use of Western material. The third part treats of the Indian in literature (Chateaubriand, Cooper, Timothy Flint, and James Hall), the locally founded types, the local color given to views and opinions by a new form of life—earth, nature, skyline, the struggle with the wilderness. A bibliography is appended. It contains but a handful of names and probably less than 100 books. And he who is familiar with the contents of these books will be grateful to Miss Atkeson for her analysis of their stories, style and message.

The author makes but one mistake worth mentioning: She says that these books, being long since out of print, are "mouldering unread on old library shelves." We may say the same with as much—or as little—truth of Thomas Jefferson's American masterpiece, *Notes on the state of Virginia*. But it is indeed so only where librarians themselves are mouldering. For at no period was our pioneer literature of the West collected as eagerly and appreciated as fully, as now! Venable introduced the scholarly study of it; Miss Atkeson worked at it by a newer—the comparative—method. Meanwhile, the reading of it goes on, wherever a historical American spirit reigns.

J. CHRISTIAN BAY.  
The John Crerar library  
Chicago.

**Library Schools****Drexel institute**

The alumnae of Drexel institute library school held its annual dinner at Detroit, with 23 members present.

The announcement of the opening of the school was received with enthusiasm. The newly elected director, Mrs Anne Wallace Howland, was introduced and gave a very pleasing talk on conditions and prospects of the school. A resolution expressing the interest of the school and a pledge of loyal support and hearty coöperation was sent to Dr Matheson, president of Drexel institute.

A committee consisting of Sarah C. N. Bogle, Helen D. Subers and Maud I. Stull, was appointed to coöperate with Mrs Howland in any manner she might desire.

It was reported that the Kroeger memorial fund now amounts to \$1235.

**Los Angeles**

The graduates of the class of 1922 in the Los Angeles library school have been appointed as follows:

Margaret Baker, assistant Santa Ana high-school library; Katharine F. Ball, assistant, Santa Barbara public library; Hazel Burk, librarian, Public library, Santa Fé, New Mexico; Frances Coolidge, assistant, Orange public library; Janet H. Freeze, children's librarian, Training school, University of California, Southern branch; Gertrude Gehman, assistant, Long Beach public library; Helen R. Hoagland, assistant, Library association, Portland, Ore.; Clarissa Hoskins, assistant, Sioux City public library; Katharine Lund, children's librarian, Dean Hobbs Blanchard memorial library, Santa Paula; Irene M. Melgaard, assistant cataloger, Minneapolis public library; Leona Merrick, assistant, High School of Commerce library, Omaha; Lois Stonebrook, assistant cataloger, Pasadena public library; Edith Cramond, Cornelia Gates, Adèle Keating, Florence Kingsley, Lilian Van Dyke, Oak Amidon and Hubert Frazier, Los Angeles public library.

MARION HORTON,  
Principal.

**Pratt institute**

The class of 1923 numbers 25 students, the usual limit. Grouped geographically there are 9 from the North Atlantic states, including 5 from New York, and one each from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; 5

from the South,—two from Florida, with one each from Virginia, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia; 6 from the Middle West, two from Iowa, and one each from Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota; three from Oregon and two from Ontario. Fifteen are college graduates, representing Vassar (2), Queens university (2), Barnard, Cornell, Syracuse, Connecticut, Randolph-Macon, the Universities of Iowa and Oregon, Dakota Wesleyan, Drake university, Lombard and Washburn colleges. Nineteen of the class have had library experience, ranging from two months' summer substituting to eight years as branch librarian. Fourteen have worked in public libraries, four in college or reference libraries, and one has been librarian of a normal school. Four have been in business, and three have taught in high schools, so they bring a varied stock of valuable experience for the common store.

Margie Helm, '22, has been appointed assistant in the Normal school at Bowling Green, Ky., and Miriam D. Reeve, '22, to the Reference cataloging department of the New York public library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-director.

**Riverside, Cal.**

A new general announcement covering all courses given at Riverside Library Service school has just been prepared and will be mailed on application.

There were 35 students in attendance at the summer short course of six weeks, many of them coming from states outside of California. For the first time, classes were held in the new library school building adjoining the library.

Unusual interest was shown in the two weeks' course in story-telling and children's literature given by Miss Edna Whiteman, formerly of Pittsburgh. In connection with the course, two public story hours were given, one for adults and one for children which proved very popular.

Miss Theresa Hitchler of Brooklyn, N. Y., as teacher of cataloging and classification spent the fourth summer at the Riverside school.

Miss Artena Chapin, librarian at Public library, Alhambra, taught the subjects, Book selection and Library administration.

#### Simmons college

Positions not previously reported to which members of the class of 1922 have been appointed follow:

Martha Barrow, librarian, Women's college, University of Delaware, Newark.

Mrs Elizabeth Chapman, assistant in Technical periodical division, Oregon State agricultural college, Corvallis.

Elizabeth W. Graves, assistant cataloger, Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut.

Ruth Hutchins, reference assistant, Adelbert college, Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs Ruth McG. Lane, a special piece of work for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 50 State Street, Boston.

Mary K. Logan, assistant in the circulation department, Oregon State agricultural college, Corvallis.

Mary K. Murphy, branch librarian, Library association of Portland, Oregon.

Ruth C. Proctor, assistant, Clark University library, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Helen V. Robinson, children's librarian, Public library, South Manchester, Conn.

Margaret Taylor, thru the courtesy of Clark university, was released from her appointment to that library, and has accepted a position on the library staff of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

MARION T. CRAIG,  
Secretary.

#### University of Texas

Appointments of the Library Science students have been made as follows:

Marguerite Bengener, of Austin, librarian of the Houston Heights branch of the Houston public library.

Mamie Ruth Camp, of Garland, head cataloger of the A. & M. College library.

Lucy Conoly Foster, of Marlin, reader in Economics in the Loan Package library, of the University extension department, Austin.

Tyty Mayes, of Austin, head cataloger of the University of Tennessee library, at Knoxville.

Erin Lucile Miller of Austin, reference assistant of the Government Research bureau, University of Texas.

Annie Louise Parmele, of Granger, loan assistant in the University of Texas library.

Elizabeth D. Runge, of Galveston, librarian of the Medical college, at Galveston.

Ruth Underwood of Houston is assistant

during the summer in the Harris County library at Houston.

Ernest B. Jackson, appointed teacher and librarian of High school, Coleman, Texas.

Two courses were given during the first summer session, Classification and Library administration. The total attendance was 19; seven were university juniors, seniors or June graduates; seven were high-school teachers; one was head of a county library, one, a college librarian, and one the librarian of the State school for the blind. While it was necessary to make the content of instruction identical with the same courses in the long session, since credit is given to students having junior standing, an attempt was made to give each student the extra help needed to make the course immediately useful.

ELVA L. BASCOM.

#### New York public library

Advance registration indicates that the Library school of the New York public library will open the school year with an enrollment of about 40 junior students, of whom 14 reported on September 5 for the period of preliminary instruction and practical work. The usual range of education, experience and geographical representation is promised, and altho the foreign contingent will probably fall below the high mark of 1921-22 there will be students from Canada, Japan, Norway and France.

Miss Sutliff, who spent four months in Europe at the invitation of the Alumni, is expected to return to her duties on October 1. Miss Sutliff has visited England, Ireland, France, and the Scandinavian countries, and her letters and cards report a thoroly pleasant journey.

After five years of conspicuously loyal and constructive service on the faculty, Miss Jackson resigned on July 31 to take charge of the Public library at Hempstead, L. I. Miss Jackson entered library work after being connected for a number of years with the art department of the Century Company, receiving her certificate at the Library school in 1915, and becoming

thereafter editor of the *Book Review Digest*. She brought to her work an unusual knowledge of art and literature, an exceptional familiarity with the publishing world, a wide New York acquaintance, and a charming and stimulating personality. Her energy and resourcefulness are largely responsible for the success of the open course instruction offered in recent years. She is to continue to lecture at the school, coming in from Hempstead at intervals for this purpose.

Miss Alice G. Higgins, classifier and executive assistant at the Boston Atheneum, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by Miss Jackson's leaving. Miss Higgins received the degree of B. S. in library science at Simmons college in 1906, and in addition to her present post has served as an assistant in branches of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh and of the New York public library, as head of the children's departments of the Utica (N. Y.) and Worcester (Mass.) public libraries, and as assistant to the supervisor of work with children in the New York public library. Miss Higgins also gave instruction in work with children for three years at the summer session of Simmons College library school. She will assume her new position on November 1.

The part of reviser will be held for the coming year by Miss Janet Doe, who is a graduate of Wellesley college, and who received her certificate at the Library school in June.

ERNEST J. REECE,  
Principal.

**Washington, D. C.**

The School for business librarians opens its session for 1922-23 in October, under the auspices of the Washington school for secretaries, 1419 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse is principal, with an advisory council of such men as Dr Thomas S. Adams, Yale university; Dr Lee Galloway, The Ronald Press Co.; George K. Hyslop, Hyslop & McCallum, New York; Dr Jeremiah W. Jenks, Alexander Hamilton institute; Dean Joseph F. Johnson, New York university; Prof E.

A. Ross, University of Wisconsin; Prof Erwin H. Schell, Massachusetts institute of technology, and Dr Albert Shaw of *The American Review of Reviews*.

**Summer Schools**  
**Chautauqua**

The Chautauqua school for librarians had the largest enrollment this year in its history—66 students, representing 22 states. This is the third class completing this course under the installment plan of four summers. The students are from the following types of libraries: County and public, 37; college and university, 17; high-school, 6; agricultural college, 3; normal school, 2; military academy, 1. Miss Mary E. Downey was director.

Open conferences were held with increasing interest. Members of the faculty and student body led discussions on subjects of interest to librarians and library boards.

An alumnae reunion was held with conferences to which neighboring librarians were invited. Among the speakers were Dr E. Bestor, Miss Mary E. Downey, Dr Edward Howard Griggs and Prof H. Augustine Smith. Miss Marie T. Brown gave a paper on "Nations as revealed by their literature."

Papers on Picture collections in a small library and Reaching the men of the community were presented. Library problems were discussed in a general session. Section meetings were held for the discussion of subjects of public, high-school and college libraries. A dinner which closed the sessions was attended by 75 persons.

**New Hampshire**

The New Hampshire summer library school held its third and most successful season, July 24-August 5, at New Hampshire College library, Durham. Emphasis was laid upon regular instruction and practical work by the seven instructors. There were 27 students regularly enrolled and 10 visitors at one or more sessions. Among the features of the course were an address by Miss Agnes

Ryan, a poetess of Durham on "Some poet friends," given to the faculty and students at her country home, a talk by Margery Quigley of Endicott, N. Y., one of the instructors, on "How to know your community" and a pleasant visit to the neighboring Dover public library.

GRACE E. KINGSLAND,  
WILLARD P. LEWIS,  
Directors.

#### University of Illinois

Fifty-one students registered in the library courses during the 1922 Summer session, 24 in the eight weeks' courses for college graduates, and 27 in the six weeks' courses for high school graduates.

Of the 51 students, 26 were from Illinois, three each from Arkansas and Missouri, two each from Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Japan, and one each from Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Five were attending their second summer session at Illinois, and have thereby completed the first half-year's work in the Library school.

The 2000 summer students in the university supported a large number of general lectures, entertainments, sings and dances, and the library students attended many. The Library club gave a picnic and two plays in the court of the Woman's building. The weather was delightfully cool—generally we do not mention our weather!

P. L. WINDSOR.

#### New York state

The summer library courses were attended by 44 students. Of these, 20 were in the course for workers in public libraries and 24 in the course for school librarians. In addition to those registered from New York state, students were present from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington.

Each course had three weeks of independent study. Instruction was given in the more technical subjects. A special feature was the combined session of three weeks, July 10-28, when work com-

mon to both the public library and the school library was taken up in joint session. At this time lectures were given on Library work with children by Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn public library, and on Reference books by Margaret S. Williams of the Library School faculty.

#### Books for a Rural Library

A vote for the 25 most popular books of a selected list was taken at the A. L. A. meeting in Detroit and also at the N. E. A. meeting in Boston. The results furnished the following list:

Little women, Alcott; Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll; Robinson Crusoe, Defoe; Tom Sawyer, Twain; Treasure island, Stevenson; Boy's life of Abraham Lincoln, Niclacy; Jungle book, Kipling; Fairy tales, Anderson; Aesop's fables; Garden of verse, Stevenson; Merry adventures of Robin Hood, Pyle; Tales from Shakespeare, Lamb; Boy's King Arthur, Malory; Story of mankind, Van Loon; Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm, Wiggin; Home book of verse for young folks, Burton E. Stevenson; Last of the Mohicans, James Fennimore Cooper; Christmas carol, Dickens; Rip Van Winkle, Irving; Mother Goose; Hans Brinker, Dodge; Boy's life of Theodore Roosevelt, Hagedorn; Wonder book, Hawthorne; Wild animals I have known, Thomson-Seton, and the Arabian nights.

The world-old legend, "Sing me a song or tell me a story," has evidently not lost, judging from the titles included.

The object of the vote was to give approval to a book shelf for a rural school.

Many of the large city libraries are widely awake to the library exhibit as a means of developing our native skill and our undiscovered ability as designers. No community is too small to enter into this "new era now dawning for industrial art." Wherever there are fine Italian embroideries, Russian-Jewish brass, American tapestries, Polish needlework, Irish laces and linens, Japanese prints and Chinese lacquers, there is the nucleus of an exhibit, small or large as the case may be. Such an exhibit at the library affords an opportunity for all nationalities to become acquainted and promotes mutual friendliness, as well as an education in industrial art.

## Department of School Libraries

**The Writings of an Iconoclast**

I am a professor in a normal school. Recently the subject of ship subsidies came up in our economics class. Our library keeps an up-to-date file of clippings which are indexed in the general catalog; and, expecting there would be something on this subject, I sent the class to look up and read these clippings. I was surprised the next day to hear that they could not find in the catalog any such heading as ship subsidies. On going over myself to the library, I found they should have looked under "Shipping bounties and subsidies." Now a librarian, a professor, or a graduate student looking for "Ship subsidies" would have the tenacity to keep on, if he found nothing under "Ship" until he had exhausted everything beginning with the word "ship" or "shipping." But mine are students just out of high school—they have not developed that tenacity or any mature powers of search; moreover, they are a little afraid of the catalog. They stop at "ship" in despair if it yields nothing up to them. Their mind as yet has merely the working of the "general public" mind. When I spoke to the librarian about the trouble, she said nothing could be done because "Shipping bounties and subsidies" was the accepted phrase. When *will* our libraries learn to put only those subjects in their catalogs which the general mind would think of easily, naturally and immediately? Sometimes I feel as tho my own mind were standing on its head when I consult a library catalog—as when, for instance, I come across the heading "Parties, Political" instead of "Political parties." Now what is wrong with the heading "Political parties?" It is what I should naturally look for and who in the world could without a severe mental contortion, divine that he must look under the reversed heading "Parties, Political?" Again, how is the man of average

mind going to know that when he wants to look up something on "Public health" he must look under "Hygiene, Public?" Of course there is the cross reference (delightfully so called) but why not use good psychology and hit the nail on the head in the first place—thus fitting the phrases to the minds that use them and preventing bewilderment?

I have a friend teaching in the English department with whom I have talked this over, and he says that he, too, has grievances. He wonders why his pupils when they want a grammar cannot go right to the word "grammar" in the catalog and so have their call number in no time. He says very few of them are capable of realizing that they ought to look under the heading "English language—Grammar." He also says that many biographies of the poets are hidden in the catalog under the subject "Poetry—Biography," and once by some chance in searching, he found under the heading "U. S. Biography" a biography of John Muir which careful searching under the heading "Muir, John" (the obvious one) had failed to bring to light. Now these two headings just mentioned are ones which would never occur to a normal school student in a life time. I don't want to criticize our libraries. They are doing a wonderful work, and their catalogs are, with all their faults, an aid. Only sometimes we professors together with our students feel the need of throwing up our hands and calling out pleadingly to the librarians "Help! Help!"

BEWILDERED BOOKMAN.

Officers of the Library section of the N. E. A.: President, Miss Martha C. Pritchard, Detroit teachers' college, Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, Mrs Edward S. Carter, Gates memorial library, Port Arthur, Texas; secretary-treasurer, Miss Della F. Northey, Public library commission, Indianapolis, Ind.

### Nothing New under the Sun

*The Manchester Guardian* some time ago in referring to the extension of the work for young people of that city gave a review of the development of children's work in Manchester.

The statement is made that as far back as in 1878, provision of special reading rooms for children had become an accepted policy, substantiating Manchester's claims to be a pioneer in this branch of enterprise. Before 1914 there were 15 or 16 reading rooms for children in the city.

It has to be admitted that the old experiments were not entirely satisfactory. They succeeded in bringing the children into contact with healthy books and thus encouraged the reading habit. The question arose as to whether the literary curiosity of the children was being sufficiently stimulated and whether a taste for the best kind of literature was being formed and trained. The expert advisors of the library thought that the plan followed in the past had been only partially successful and they were commissioned to devise a new scheme.

The new plan attempts to co-ordinate the work of the schools and the libraries. In the future, cards to use the young people's reading rooms will be distributed among selected scholars by the teachers. The books will still be on open shelves so that the young people may choose on their own initiative. At the same time, a trained assistant will be present to help the readers—not dictating the choice of books but encouraging any young person who manifests an interest and stimulating individual bent.

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### School Library Meeting

The Normal School library came into its own at the Bridgewater conference, when a long step ahead in the development of the Normal school libraries idea was taken, in the fifth annual conference of the State Normal schools of Massachusetts, which was held at Bridgewater, Sept. 5 to 8. A large part of one of the

general sessions and two special sessions were devoted to discussions of the place of the library in the Normal schools and in the training of teachers.

Miss Adelaide Zachert, director of libraries in Pennsylvania, was the chief speaker. In all good fellowship, she pictured the rather casual thing which, until recently "jest growed" into a Normal school library and which included contributions from Spring house-cleaners, enterprising book agents, and private theological, medical, and law libraries.

Present methods of teaching are, however, changing all this. Books are essential and therefore school libraries of the proper type must come. By way of contrast to the old type library and to show what were the minimum attainable requirements, Miss Zachert outlined the requirements agreed upon by a committee of librarians and school administrators and known as the "Measuring stick." For a normal school of 300 this includes reading and periodical room, reference room, children's room, library classroom and cataloging and work room. Twenty thousand volumes are needed and there must be adequate equipment and at least \$2500 yearly appropriation, exclusive of salaries and building maintenance.

Most important of all, there is the soul of the library, the librarian, who must be not only library economist, but also practical psychologist, salesman, advertiser, and so charming and gracious a hostess that the library becomes the social center of the school. In salary and position she stands on a par with the full professor and she must have adequate paid assistants with the rank of instructors.

Since, in modern teaching, such libraries and such librarians are essential, as soon as the proper public sentiment is created, they will come. The speaker closed with a plea for the creation of such sentiment.

At the department conference which included teachers of English, Social studies and librarians, librarians and teachers spoke of interesting developments in library work at the various Massachusetts schools. At Westfield, a

dramatic evening was held when girls in costume gave a dialogue between the Century dictionary and the New International, followed by a general conversation among the reference books.

Hyannis has made a fiction list with a view to picturing American life as it is. Bridgewater has poetry and dramatic clubs which are conducted by students and which center in the library.

As a climax of the meeting, a definite stand for modern school libraries was taken by the association.

The Executive board presented for consideration an expression of its appreciation of the need of school libraries in Normal schools, of its sympathy with the "Library in the school" movement which has now passed beyond the experimental stage in this and in other states, and of its appreciation of the fact the closer cooperation of the school and the library is now possible.

The following was voted:

*Resolved:* That this association of State Normal School teachers request the Department of education to seriously consider the establishment in each normal school of the state, of an adequate library, properly housed, organized, and equipped, administered by a trained school librarian and trained assistant who shall be members of the faculty of the school, and that a supervisor of school libraries of the state, such as other states now have, be appointed under the Division of public libraries.

E. H. F.

#### Library Syllabus for High Schools

The City Board of Education has recently published for high schools a "Syllabus in the use of library books." The lessons are given by school librarians in coöperation with the teachers of English, preferably in the school library or nearest branch of the public library. Each lesson requires one full English period and includes questions and problems. The subjects taken up include the following: good citizenship in the library; care of book as city property; arrangement of the library; purpose and use of contents and index of the book; the card catalog as an index of the library; magazines and how to use them; indices and periodi-

cals; dictionaries and encyclopedias; reference books. The syllabus is very carefully planned and should bring good results—*N.Y. L. C. Bulletin*.

#### Standards of School Librarians

Higher standards for school librarianship are rapidly becoming more apparently necessary. Until associations and institutions recognize this need, progress will be difficult. This year brings a forward step in the acknowledgment of such a need.

The enclosed resolution concerning school library service was adopted by the American Library Association and the Library department of the National Education Association at annual meetings, 1922.

#### Resolution Adopted by American Library Association and Library Department of National Education Association at Annual Meetings, 1922.

The American Library Association believes that every student from the elementary school thru the university should learn to use and appreciate books and libraries, not only that he may study to advantage in school, but also that he may continue thru adult life to benefit from the resources of libraries.

To accomplish this there should be a supervisor of school libraries in every state and province, and a school librarian or supervisor for every school system—city, county, township or district.

We therefore recommend as a minimum standard that there be at least one full-time school librarian for an enrollment of 1,000 elementary and high school pupils.

Whether the school library supervisor or librarian shall be employed by school or library authorities, separately or jointly, is a matter to be determined by state or local conditions.

The High school library club of Jackson, Michigan has formed a permanent organization for the purpose of continuing the cordial relations which arise between members of the high school library classes and to keep in memory the good times that have been enjoyed as members of the library classes. Each year students who have worked in the high school library as assistants are to prepare an entertainment and keep the graduates in touch with the enjoyable spirit which such service has engendered.

## News From the Field

## East

Helen F. Swanton, Simmons '18, was married August 19 to Leslie Christison.

Esther Kingsbury, Simmons '16, was married on June 10 to Howard Stanley Fair.

Blanche Castleman, Simmons '19, was married June 28 to Clarence James Link.

Alice Rowe, Simmons '16, has been appointed librarian of the Public library of Nashua, New Hampshire.

Marguerite Chamberlain, Simmons '19, has been appointed reference librarian of the Public library, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Gertrude Davis, Simmons '20, has been appointed librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

Doris Fairbanks, Simmons '20, is to be the assistant in the Social Service library, Boston, the coming college year.

Edith MacPhail, Simmons '14, was married on May 27 to Curtis Prout. Mr and Mrs Prout are living at Merriam Street, Watertown, Connecticut.

Clara Clark, Simmons '18, returns to the Norfolk House Center library, Roxbury, Massachusetts, after two years as a cataloger at Ohio Wesleyan college.

Abbie G. Glover, Simmons '17, has resigned from the Women's Educational and Industrial Union library, Boston, to accept a position in the Insurance library of Boston.

Margaret O. Wood, Simmons '17, was married on July 14 to Herman Lincoln Emerson. Mr and Mrs Emerson will live in Stoneham, Massachusetts.

Arthur L. Blessing, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '17, recently resigned as Corps librarian at Ft. Benjamin Harrison to succeed Dr Edwin Wiley as librarian of the Naval War college at Newport, R. I.

The report of the Phœbe Griffin Noyes library of Old Lyme, Conn. records the largest circulation in its history. There has been close coöperation between the schools and the library. New equipment for the Juvenile department came as a gift from Mrs Charles P. Noyes of St. Paul, Minn. Another gift, 15 volumes of current interest, was received from the Calvin Chapin publication fund in Yale university.

Langdon L. Ward, supervisor of branches of the Boston public library since 1898, died at Eliot hospital, Boston, August 15, after a brief illness. Mr Langdon was a graduate of Amherst college ('79) and entered the service of the library in '96. As supervisor of branches, a position which he held for 24 years, he saw the branch system greatly enlarged and popularized. Four new independent branch buildings were erected and four branches in municipal buildings were added under his management. Mr Langdon was universally beloved by his colleagues and staff in the library.

## Central Atlantic

Nathalie A. Maurice, Pratt '06, was married to Theodore Van Brunt Bennett on September 2.

Laura Mallett, Simmons '21, has joined the staff of the Public library, Rochester, New York.

Ruth G. Gentles, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '21, has joined the staff of the University of Rochester library.

Eleanor Bedlow, Simmons '17, has been appointed librarian of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

Mrs Bertha V. Hartzell, Simmons '18, was on the library staff of the Columbia University summer school.

Helen Weatherhead, Simmons '21, has been appointed cataloger of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

Marjorie Newton, Simmons '17, has been appointed head cataloger at Bryn Mawr college, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Mildred Wadsworth, Simmons '18, has been appointed assistant teacher-librarian in the High school, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

L. Marion Moshier, Simmons '19, has accepted the position of assistant librarian at the Skidmore school of arts, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Mary Elizabeth Dodd, Pratt '16, has been made librarian of the combined Middletown Township and Navesink Association library.

Mabel McCarnes, Simmons '14-'15, was on the instructing staff of the Library School department of the Columbia University summer school.

Madeleine Alyce Egge, Simmons '21, was married July 26 to Dr William James Ream, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City.

Elizabeth Gillies, Simmons '18, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public library, Edgewater, New Jersey, on account of her approaching marriage.

Alice Higgins, Simmons '06, has resigned from the Boston Athenæum library to join the instructing staff of the Library school of the New York public library.

Lillias Nichols, Pratt '16, for some years a member of the staff of the Pratt Institute free library, has gone into the children's department of the Brooklyn public library.

Catherine V. Damon, Simmons '20, was married June 14 to Francis Taggart Christy. Mr and Mrs Christy are living at 726 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Ellen Hedrick, chief classifier in the University of California library since 1916, has resigned and accepted the position of reference librarian in the United States department of Agriculture library.

The report of the Public library of DuBois, Pa., records a circulation of 64,444v., of which 70 per cent was fiction and 46 per cent juvenile circulation. The

borrowers number 3711. Miss Inez Crandall is the librarian.

Miss Janet Low, Syracuse '18, for some time assistant librarian of the New York State college of forestry, Syracuse university, has joined the staff of the Public library of Utica, N. Y. Miss Low was, for a time, on the staff of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, and later in the Public library of Syracuse.

Mrs Melvil Dewey died at her home in Lake Placid Club in the early morning of August 3. She had been in failing health for several years but the end came suddenly at last thru heart failure.

Before her marriage, as Miss Godfrey, she was librarian of Wellesley college and she was one of the A. L. A. delegates who went to England in 1877 to attend the inauguration of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. The next year, 1878, she married Mr Melvil Dewey, in whose work and achievements she was an important factor until the close of her life. She was a life member of the A. L. A.

Mrs Dewey was closely allied with Mrs Ellen H. Richards in the development of the American Home Economics association which grew out of the "Lake Placid Conferences on Home Economics" which were held at Lake Placid, by invitation, from 1899 to 1908, when the former association came into existence. Home sanitation and food values were Mrs Dewey's special interests and her contributions in these subjects are perhaps greater than any other single woman, except her close friend and collaborator, Mrs Ellen H. Richards. Time and opportunity were hers to experiment and demonstrate her theories and her contributions in these subjects were exceedingly valuable.

A beautiful memorial concert was held at Lake Placid Club on the evening of August 31. Among those who offered words of praise of Mrs Dewey were Irving Bacheller and Dr Charles H. Parkhurst, the latter her close friend for many years. Dr S. Adolphus

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Knopf read a beautiful poem written for the occasion.

#### Central

Alta M. Osgood, Simmons '21, has accepted the position of librarian of the High school, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Leta Perry, B. L. S., N. Y. S. '22, has been appointed librarian of the high school library at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ellen H. Jakway, B. L. S., N. Y. S. '22, has been appointed reference librarian at Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa.

Miss Helen F. Welch, librarian of Highland Park, Illinois, was married, September 6, to Arthur L. Genung of Chicago.

Grace L. E. Bischof, B. L. S., N. Y. S., '22, has been appointed chief of the circulation department of the Public library at St. Joseph, Mo.

Mrs Sarah Scott Edwards, N. Y. S., '16-'17, has accepted the position of reference librarian at the University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Ruth Hennig, Simmons '20, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Minnesota State teachers' college, Moorhead.

Miss Helen M. Crane, librarian of the State teachers college, Valley City, North Dakota, has resigned to accept a position on the staff of the Detroit public library.

Mary Gladys Rush, Pratt '16, acting librarian of the Iowa State College library at Ames, Iowa, was married on August 10 to Cornelius Gouwens of Ames.

Miss Bertha F. Blackburn, Illinois '21, formerly head cataloger at the University of Tennessee library, is now in charge of cataloging at Lincoln library, Springfield, Ill.

Ethel I. Berry, N. Y. S., '11-'12, resigned the librarianship of the Public library of Oil City, Pa., to take charge of the Franklin Avenue branch of the Minneapolis public library.

Gilbert H. Doane, N. Y. S., '20-'21, resigned as assistant librarian at the University of Arizona to become head of the

classification department of the University of Michigan library.

Marilla Waite Freeman, resigned in August from the Foreign Law department of the Harvard law library to become, September 1, librarian of the Main library of the Cleveland Public Library system.

Mary N. Baker, N. Y. S., '10-'11, resigned her position in the Circulation department of the Seattle public library to reorganize the traveling library work and to become supervisor of the lending department of the Ohio state library.

Arrangements have been made with the Indianapolis post office by which undeliverable magazines are to be turned over to the Indianapolis public library for use in hospital service. The first allotment made late in August contained over 300 August and September magazines.

Miss Effie Lansden who was assistant librarian of the Public library of Cairo, Illinois for many years has been appointed chief librarian to succeed the late Mrs L. L. Powell. Other members of the staff are Miss Lillian Shepherd, Miss Hazel Butts and Miss Evelyn Jones.

William J. Hamilton, for the past seven years secretary of the Indiana Library commission, has been appointed librarian of the Public library of Gary, succeeding Louis J. Bailey now of Flint, Michigan. Mr Hamilton takes his new position October 15.

William Teal, for 21 years on the staff of the John Crerar library, has accepted the librarianship of the Public library of Cicero, Illinois. Mr Teal was librarian at Camp Humphries for three months and was for nine months with the A. L. A. merchant marine service as traveling representative.

Dorothy D. Coffin, for the past eight months organizer under the Iowa library commission, resigned on September 15 to be married to Herbert Hickey of Hurley, New Mexico. Miss Margaret A. Gramesly, of Charleston, Ill., will take her place.

Elizabeth P. Clarke, also left the employ of the commission on the same date.

Miss Dorothy C. Hayes became librarian of the Public library of Hinsdale, Illinois, July 1. She succeeded Mrs Ella F. Ruth, for 13 years librarian, who resigned on account of ill health. Miss Hayes is a graduate of the University of Washington and of the Carnegie school, Pittsburgh. She has been connected with the Seattle public library for several years.

Five members of the staff of the Indianapolis public library have been granted leaves of absence to attend library school during the coming year. Two have gone to Western Reserve university and three to the New York state library school. Two students who were granted leaves of absence last year to attend New York state library school have returned to positions in the library.

A romance developed in the John Crerar library ended happily in the marriage, on September 2, of Robert J. Usher, reference librarian, and Miss Ethel Wight, formerly secretary to the librarian, Dr Clement W. Andrews. Miss Wight was in overseas service for 18 months with the Y. M. C. A. but for the last few years has been connected with a New York publishing house.

The fiftieth annual report of the Public library of Kalamazoo, Mich., records a circulation of 265,427v., and a registration of 19,400, 40 per cent of the population. There was a gain of 56 per cent in recorded reference questions. Visits to schools numbered 224, and public talks, 24. Expenditures amounted to \$42,299 of which 53 per cent was for salaries, 14 per cent for books and 8 per cent for permanent improvement.

The Indiana historical society has received a very valuable gift in the bequest of the library of the late Delavan Smith of the *Indianapolis News*, together with a money bequest of \$250,000.

Mr Smith directed that the bequest be used for the endowment of a library as a memorial to his father, Wm Henry

Smith, who accumulated the notable collection of books and ms. forming the gift during his many years of public service as a publicist and statesman.

The Public library, Oak Park, Illinois, reports that 241,665v. were circulated in 1921 from a collection of 39,938 volumes, or 6.2 issues per volume in the library and about the same per capita of population. The library was open Sunday afternoons for the first time in its history.

In the work of the Junior Reading Circle, 900 children earned the certificates issued by the board of education and the library, to the pupils reading and reporting on a certain number of books from graded lists. These lists were prepared by a committee of teachers from each grade in consultation with the children's librarian and were issued in the fall in preparation for Children's Book Week.

Much reference work was done with clubs and high-school students, especially during the period of debates.

The librarian is Helen A. Bagley and there are eight other members of the library staff.

The annual report of the Public library of Indianapolis records a circulation of 1,191,981v., an increase of 34 per cent over the preceding year. There was a registration of 22,793 new patrons, making a total of 79,992 borrowers, an increase of 19 per cent over the previous year. In addition to books circulated, 32,958 pictures, 1579 clippings, 254 maps, 1540 lantern slides and 3244 records were circulated.

During the past year, two new branches have been opened, one, the city's first branch library for colored people. A tri-weekly book wagon service to hospitals was established. In addition to an exhibit of paintings by Indiana artists, a display at the meeting of state florists and at the annual Iris exhibit, 335 other exhibits were held during the year. The library obtained 1677 publicity items explaining its use and service and re-

ceived over 52,000 gift items, including many valuable books, pamphlets, etc.

Another accomplishment was the satisfactory administration of a growing library system covering a central library, 18 branches, 15 supervised deposit stations, 15 non-supervised deposit stations, 3 delivery stations, and 68 school agencies composed of 501 collections.

#### South

Louise Richardson, Pratt '13, has been made librarian of the Florida state college for Women, Tallahassee.

Lucy M. Baker, B. L. S., N. Y. S. '22, has been appointed librarian of Marshall college, Huntington, W. Va.

Marguerite Higgs, Simmons '18, is organizing the high-school library at Kinston, North Carolina.

Chloe Haughenberry, Simmons '15-'16, has been appointed a cataloger at the North Carolina college for women, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mildred Cooper, Simmons '21, has joined the staff of the University of North Carolina, as an assistant in the order and catalog department.

Annie L. Craigie, Simmons '16, has accepted the position of librarian of the U. S. Veteran's Bureau, Hospital 35, St. Louis, Missouri.

Helen Hough, Simmons '21, has accepted the position of assistant librarian at the Goodwyn Institute library, Memphis, Tennessee.

James Hodgson, B. L. S., N. Y. S. '17, has joined the staff of the University of Arizona library as assistant librarian.

An amendment to the city charter of Waco, Texas carried by a large majority. This amendment allows an additional one cent tax for the support of the library which now has three cents on the \$100 valuation.

Miss Lillian L. Dickson, for the past year acting librarian, and for 13 years on the staff of the Riverside public library, has resigned to become librarian at Park college, Parksville, Mo., September 1.

The Carnegie library of Atlanta has opened its second branch library for 1922. The English Avenue branch occupies its own building, erected at a cost of \$23,000, \$10,000 of which was given by Fulton county and the balance by the city. It adjoins the largest elementary school in the city, with an enrollment of over 1200 pupils.

The Inman Park branch was opened on April 22 in a rented store building, with a collection of about 3000 books.

The Atlanta system now has seven branches, four of which occupy their own buildings. These branches are widely distributed and the next expansion will be thru the schools and deposit stations.

The annual report of the Public library of Louisville, Ky., records a circulation of 1,207,348v., the largest in the library's history. More than 23 per cent of the population uses the library, the registration being 56,517. There are 476 centers for the distribution of books in Louisville and Jefferson county, 77 of these centers being for colored readers. There is a total of 240,892v. on the shelves. The total cost of maintenance for the year was \$130,306, leaving a balance in the treasury of 10 cents. Expenditures were, books \$23,686 and pay-roll \$78,834. Among the improvements suggested were the establishment of a school for librarians, increase of salaries to hold assistants and the opening of additional branches.

The report of the Missouri Library commission for 1921 records the fact that five towns have started public libraries the past year, which are supported by voluntary contributions. Cape Girardeau completed its new Carnegie building and voted one-half mill tax for its support. Several counties have more or less definite programs outlined to take advantage of the county library law, passed by the Legislature in 1921.

There are 32 tax supported libraries in Missouri and 27 libraries without tax support; 89 counties are still with-

out tax supported public libraries. Missouri ranks twenty-eight in the Union in a grading of the states having public libraries, based on the number of books they contain.

Considerable growth has occurred in the work of the traveling libraries. New books added to the collection totaled 3695 volumes. There were 15 new adult libraries made up and 105 rural school libraries were made over. The library commission's book collection now numbers 28,180v. Miss Jane Morey, Pratt '21, is manager of the traveling libraries.

#### West

Marie Taylor, Los Angeles '17, has been appointed assistant to the librarian in the University of Nevada.

Miss Czarina M. Hall has resigned from the Circulation department of the Omaha public library to attend Pratt institute library school during 1922-23.

Grace K. Eagleson, Simmons '19-20, was married July 26 to Robert Eastnor Johannesen. Mr and Mrs Johannesen will be at home in Moscow, Idaho.

Miss Ethel Else has been appointed librarian of the Public library of Watertown, S. D., to succeed Miss Ada Pratt who was married during the summer. Miss Else is from Pierre.

Mrs Neva Ford has been granted a year's leave of absence from her duties in the University of Wyoming library and will attend the University of Illinois library school. Miss Lillian Sabin (Pratt) has been temporarily appointed to a place in the library.

Doris Crawford, Los Angeles '15, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie public library, Boise, Idaho. Miss Crawford went to Boise in 1920 as reference librarian from Lewiston where she was an assistant in the Normal School library.

A note from the Public library of Denver, Colo., states that the Colorado Engineering Council has given the library 3500 excellent technical books, accompanied by money to the amount of \$13,000 with which to buy new technical

books. Promise has also been made of \$2500 to \$4000 a year to be used in keeping this technical library up-to-date.

This new material will form a technical division in the Reference department of the Denver public library and will be open to mechanical, electrical, mining, and other engineers. There are 1000 members of the engineering organizations represented on the Council and of these about 500 live in Denver.

#### Pacific Coast

George Diehl, Los Angeles '19, has been appointed assistant in the Pasadena public library.

Corinne Ziegler, Los Angeles '15, has been appointed librarian of the High-school in Garden Grove, California.

Ruth H. Plympton, Simmons '12, was married August 18 to Arthur O. Whitcomb of Portland, Oregon.

Pauline Yager, Simmons '15, has been appointed children's librarian in the Extension work of the Fresno County library, California.

Lelia Hazeltine, Washington, has resigned her position in the Boise public library and has joined the staff of the branch department of the Library Association of Portland.

Elizabeth Owen Williams, Los Angeles '18, who has been registrar of the school for three years, has been appointed assistant in charge of work with foreigners in the City school library in Los Angeles.

Cora E. Wise, Riverside '22, has been appointed librarian of the Southern Sierras Power Company. Miss Amy Johnson who has been the librarian there for the past two years has returned to her home in Attica, Indiana.

Emily Domers, Los Angeles '20, has resigned her position in the library of the Security Trust and Savings Bank to take a position in the Science and Industry department of the Los Angeles public library.

Mrs Frances B. Linn, librarian of the Free public library of Santa Barbara, Cal., has returned to the library

after a leave of absence of six months. During her vacation, she made an extensive tour of Europe.

Grace A. F. Johnson, Wisconsin '22, has been appointed children's librarian at the South Portland branch of the Library Association of Portland.

Ethel R. Sawyer has returned from a year's leave of absence and will resume the training class in the library in October.

Julia Carter, Pratt, spent the month of August in the library.

Recent appointments in the Los Angeles public library are Frances R. Foote, Los Angeles '04, principal of the Catalog department; Gladys Caldwell, Los Angeles '19, principal of the Art and Music department; Blanch L. Unterkircher, Wisconsin '10, principal of the Fiction department.

The report on Wasco county library service, prepared by Miss Flora F. Carr, county librarian, is full of interesting recitals of the development of the work.

The population served is largely rural and in small villages. There are only four incorporated towns outside of The Dalles. The area to be covered is 2340 square miles and the farthest branch is 92 miles away. Railroad service is possible to only five of the library stations, and supervision of the branches and stations, therefore, must be made by the use of machine transportation, thru mountainous country over steep grades. Book deliveries depend largely upon rural and star routes. The library does not own a car and these "taxi fares" are something of a drain.

The total circulation for the year reached 76,396v., an increase over 1920 of 15 per cent and over 1919 of 35 per cent. The per capita circulation for the whole county is 5.7, while the per capita cost for the whole county is 76 cents.

The report is extremely interesting and illuminating in relation to the work, environment and experience.

A large increase in the circulation of books, a decrease in the funds available for maintenance, and the building of a

new branch library with Carnegie funds are featured in the 1921 report of the Seattle public library. Because of business depression there was a slump in tax receipts and the library was forced to operate with a smaller staff, less money for new books, and to postpone most of its plans for the extension of work. This condition is even more serious in 1922 since the library must not only absorb a deficit from last year but must also meet a cut of \$25,000 in its 1922 appropriation.

The Fremont branch library, costing \$35,000, was completed with money that had been given by the Carnegie Corporation. The site cost \$10,000, most of which was raised by the residents of the community. Seattle now has eight branches in permanent buildings.

Service to hospitals, specialized service to foreigners, and work with the blind are some of the features of the library's work. A recent census of the blind shows 624 blind people in the state of Washington, 143 of whom are regular borrowers of the Seattle public library.

This report shows a departure from the practice of issuing elaborate reports. It consists of only 8 pages. In an edition for wide distribution in Seattle, statistics will be dropped and the text which is popularly written will be used alone.

#### Canada

The Ontario library training school has opened its annual session with every place occupied. More than half of the students are graduates in arts of Canadian universities.

Miss Winifred Barnstead, head of the cataloging division of the Toronto public library, was a delegate to the World's Congress of collegiate alumnae in Paris, France, last summer.

Mr T. S. Irving, formerly of the Mitchell library, Glasgow, Scotland, and during the past year in the Toronto public library, has been appointed to the reference department of the Public library in Vancouver, B. C.

The Public library of Hamilton, Ontario, has received a gift of 2,000 books on theology from Miss Kate Bennetts as a memorial to her uncle, Canon Sutherland, who collected these books as a part of his private library.

#### Foreign

Rachel Sedeyn, Pratt '22, was made librarian of the University of Brussels on her recent return to Belgium.

Marion Ewing, Simmons '09-'10, is to teach English at Ginling college, Nanking, China, while on her Sabbatical year from Pomona college, Claremont, California.

The Carnegie Corporation has appropriated \$200,000 with which to house the Gennadius collection recently presented to the American school of classical studies. The Greek national assembly has appropriated a magnificent site on the slopes of Mount Lycabettus for the erection of the building. The opinion is expressed by those acquainted with the Gennadius library that it has no equal in the world as a library illustrating Hellenic civilization.

The report of the Victoria public library, Melbourne, for 1921, records the number of volumes 366,527. The book fund was inadequate for the needs of the library. The library received a gift from the late Henry G. Turner who was for many years president of the library board, a large number of valuable historical pamphlets and original manuscripts.

The number of borrowers was 9162 and volumes lent, 140,277.

Traveling libraries carried 397v. to 51 stations. Several volunteer speakers were secured for public book talks in the library.

**Wanted**—Chisholm, Minn., a village of 9000 population wants a librarian with library school training and experience, especially for work with children and foreign born. Address Lillie Lilliequist, librarian, Public library, Chisholm, Minn.

**Wanted**—Assistant cataloger. Salary \$1200. Applicants should state training and experience. Washington University library, St. Louis, Mo.

#### For Free Distribution

The Public library of Logansport, Ind., has a considerable collection of duplicate and other magazines not of use to the library which occupy space needed for other things. Most of these are bound and in good condition. The library will be glad to dispose of these to any library willing to pay for packing and transportation. The list is too long for publication, but some rare and valuable items are on it.

#### Are You Bored?

##### Get an interesting hobby

Do you sometimes find existence rather dull? As a remedy, pick out a subject over which you are at least mildly enthusiastic and become expert in it. There's no better way of increasing your self-confidence, your interest in life and your friends' interest in you. What the subject is doesn't much matter. We know one man who specializes on auction bridge; another who knows every square foot of the sand dunes, and tramps over them on Saturdays and Sundays; another who imitates Luther Burbank by developing new forms of plant life; another whose skill at wood and metal working is almost uncanny; another who raises rare tropical fish in small aquaria; another who is an authority on styles and periods of furniture and reads about them unceasingly; another who instantly knows what is wrong when his motor quits work; and another who can call a bird by name as far as he can see it. These specialties are not expensive, barring, perhaps, that of the motor expert; and their possessors are fortunate in having always at hand an interest strong enough to "drive dull care away," and one which can be pursued, in most cases, all the year 'round.—*The Paragraph*.

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